MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

9 NOV 1915
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The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III, NO. 266 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Nov				
14th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Medina ..	12500	....	..
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th ,,	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th ,,	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
2nd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
9th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Nov.				
18th ,,	Malta ..	7000	Moloja ..	12500
2nd Dec.	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th ,,	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th ,,	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
1916				
13th Jan.	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
6th Nov. *	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
5th Nov...	Chakla ..	Persian Gulf Ports (subsidiary Mail.)
9th Nov...	Dilwara ..	East and South African Ports.

* or on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru..	S. Muradzum	5280	3rd Nov	13th Nov
Yebashi Maru..	H. Nojiri	4093	6th Nov	18th Nov
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	18th Nov.	30th Nov.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Ume Maru	3016	S. Nakayama	6th Nov.	19th Nov.
Inabe Maru	3939	T. Wakazawa	21st Nov	2nd Dec.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	28th Nov.	9th Dec

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
23, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals,
Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Habitual constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action, and will cure. D 19

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Paris —	A & C	7700	1915. Nov. 18th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris —	A & C	9239	— —	24th Nov.
City of Marcilles	A & C	8250		16th Dec.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries. Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Churchgate Street.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Photos by Day and Night.
Pastles Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateure Work done promptly and chea
A visit is solicited.
Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Zymole Trokeys clear the throat and revive the voice—important facts for all who talk or sing. Their widespread popularity shows their value. B 19

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6308	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
EST.MATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA,
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 424

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,277
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changehun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 205 Telephone Nos. 104 & 1439

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.
We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it
A NEW LEASE OF LIFE
and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.
If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a
BRAND NEW PIANO
which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar.	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

FREE I FREE II FREE III
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2 Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra. Pleasant and perfect. 26

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —Most popular hotel for Europeans on the hill. Excellent view. Tiled floorings capital cuisine. Charges moderate.
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2190

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED—TWO CHUMS to share a large room in a well appointed flat on the Apollo Bunder. All modern conveniences. Good table. Apply "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED SECOND-HAND BOILERS 150 lbs. pressure or more, also cotton press machinery. Write to
C. M. HIRAKHANWALLA,
2234 Jalna.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Graduate to teach English and History. Also a Certificated Drawing Master able to teach up to the tenth class.
Apply PRINCIPAL, London Mission High School, Mirzapur. 803

WANTED EUROPEAN HEADMASTER, salary starting Rs. 350, free quarters, rising Rs. 500. Immediate joining essential on appointment.—Apply DIWAN MANGALSEN, Gujranwala, Punjab. Only best men need apply. 802

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in large and breezy flat, in Wodehouse Road. Electric lights and fans. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent cuisine. Immediate entry. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1005

WANTED by the Jind State an Electrical Engineer to take charge of all electrical works in Jind State including an installation of 5 engines recently erected at Sangrur. Thorough knowledge and experience of oil engines and electricity necessary.—Applications, in the first instance, stating salary required, with copies of testimonials, to be sent to THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Government Punjab, Lahore. 804

WANTED A LADY SUB-ASST. SURGEON for the Chhinkhadan State dispensary on pay of Rs. 100 p.m. with free quarters partly furnished. Apply to the undersigned with copies of certificates and testimonials.
MAHANT BHUDHAR KISHORE DAS,
Feudatory Chief,
Chhinkhadan State,
2218 Central Provinces.

WANTED an experienced, young, energetic, Dehra Dun passed man, for FOREST OFFICER'S POST in Maihar State. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply, stating age, caste and qualifications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) including copy of the last pay certificate received by the applicant from the employer, to
Mr. W. V. SIR DESAI,
Dewan, Darbar,
926 Maihar, E. I. Ry.

WANTED.—A comptent and experienced GRADUATE, with a good knowledge of Kanarese and Marathi, for the post of Head Clerk in the office of the undersigned. Salary Rs. 100-5-125.
Applications in own handwriting, stating age and previous experience, together with copies of testimonials and certificates, should be sent to the undersigned before the 15th November 1915.
J. F. D'MELLO,
Ag. Deputy Sanitary Commissioner,
S.R.D.
Belgaum.
2087

WANTED.

MARRIED COUPLE, require Board—Residence, with European family. Byculla or Mazagon. Please state terms to Box No. 601, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2253

REQUIRED immediately strong young English girl as NURSE to a girl five years and boy ten months. Apply stating salary required, etc., to Mrs. BECK, P. W. D., Ahmednagar. 2254

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY (Senior Trin Theory and Practical) would like to hear of a few pupils for elementary Piano tuition in the neighbourhood of Girgaum Parsi pupils preferred. Apply to Box No. 590, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2154

REQUIRED for DRAPERY DEPARTMENT ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, experienced ASSISTANT for the Gentlemen's Section of the Department. Apply stating experience etc., to The BRANCH MANAGER Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd. Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2252

WANTED.—An experienced GRADUATE, with a genuine taste for games for the Head Mastership of the Middle School, Rajkot;
In the Alfred High School, a B. Sc., or B.A. with Physics and Chemistry under new course, a graduate with Second Language Persian and an under-graduate with S. L. French. Apply stating terms to:—
EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR,
Rajkot State.
2251

THE POST OF FIRST ASSISTANT to the ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR to GOVERNMENT has fallen vacant *Sub Pro tem* owing to the deputation of the permanent incumbent on other duty. Pay Rs. 250-25-400. Applicants who must be men of literary taste and must have good knowledge of English, Gujarati and Marathi should apply to the Oriental Translator to Government, Secretariat, Bombay, with particulars about age and literary attainments. Persons already in Government service are not debarred from applying but should obtain the permission of their official superiors. 2239

FOR SALE.

TO BUILDERS—For sale screenings of Engine Ashes. Apply to Messrs. PAULING & Co., Ltd., Thana. 2249

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE DE DION CAR 10/12 H.P. 5 seater English Body. Hood and lamps complete in perfect working order. Owner wishes to dispose of at a tampting price. Offers invited and inspection solicited. Apply to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2237

FOR SALE—VERTICAL BOILER, Cochrane Maker, 125 lbs. pressure, 11 N. H. P., used for two years only.
New Copper Circles, 5/8in. and 4in. thick and 8ft.—3in., 8in. and 5ft.—6in. in diameter. Apply to D. B. PATEL, Rupa Villa, Cumballa Hill. 1010

FOR SALE—AERATED WATER FACTORY, worked by Electric Power with all its accessories, bullock carts, etc. For particulars apply to AMERICAN AERATED WATER FACTORY, Charni Road, near Cama Baug, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. 1009

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 3 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

SMART VICTORIA with fast and quiet Waller horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Please apply J. B. MISTRY, c/o Central Bank, Ld., Allice Buildings, Fort. 1003

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

TERRACE ROOM.—TO LET—From 1st December, an airy terrace-room, with Bath and W. C. (flush) attached. E. L. and Fan. Private entrance. Apply to Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe.
2194

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will hold an auction for sale of the undermentioned estimated quantities of Timber at the Tavargatti Forest Depot M & S M Railway on the 2nd December, 1915 and following days.

Teak in the square cubic feet	300,000
Jungle-woods matti, nana, etc	50,000
Teak-Poles	800
Swan scantlings, planks, battens &c. cft.	25,000
Sissum	80,000

Sawn material will be sold each afternoon until finished, then Jungle-wood each afternoon, Teak every morning.
The terms of sale are available for the inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction, at the Tavargatti Depot Office and the undersigned's Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on every day except Sundays and Holidays.

Divisional Forest Office Kanara N. D.,
Camp Haliyal.
Dated 11th October, 1915.
J. DODGSON,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Kanara
2197

JODHPUR STATE.

MOTOR CAR DEPARTMENT.
P. W. D.

TENDERS are invited for supply of small FITTINGS, GENERAL STORES, and REPLACEMENTS, eac., etc., for the Maintenance and Upkeep of approx: 40 cars for the period, January 1st, 1916, to January 1st, 1917. Firms wishing to tender should forward their official catalogues, with trade discounts clearly marked, to the Undersigned not later than the 15th of November, 1915.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves the right to purchase any articles required during the period above stated.

G. R. DRUMMOND, M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E.,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineer,
Public Works Department,
900 Marwar State, Jodhpur.

JODHPUR STATE ICE & MINERAL WATER FACTORY, P.W.D JODHPUR

TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned (to be submitted not later than the 15th November, 1915) for the supply of the following stores for the above, for the period January 1st, 1916 to January 1st 1917, to be delivered as required.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any
the right to purchase more or less amount detailed:—

1.	Best White Sugar	8 Tons
2.	Essences of sorts	15 Gallons
3.	Bottles codd's	50 Gross
4.	Ether	60 Gallons
5.	C. O. 2	80 Flasks

G. R. DRUMMOND, M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E.,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineer,
901 P. W. D. Marwar State.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a Requisition received under Section 36 (h) of the Municipal Act for calling an URGENCY MEETING of the CORPORATION for giving expression to the feelings of profound sorrow with which they have received the sad news of the death of their esteemed colleague and revered guide the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E. a meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November, 1915, ORPORA GF& t hBpd. 10TH NOVEMBER, 1915, at 3 P.M. (BOMBAY TIME.)
By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 6th November, 1915. 2250.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 6,000,000 lbs. of Hay; (2/3 to be delivered at the Kirkee Military Dairy Farm near Holkar's Bridge and 1/3 at Wadgaon Depot).
Suppliers should send in their tenders to the undersigned upto noon of 15th November, 1915.
Security deposit as usual.
(Sd.) G. R. PANDIT,
for Assistant Director,
Dairy Farms, Southern Circle.
Poona,
Ghorpuri, 12, Victoria Road. 2229

NOTICE

FOR the convenience of intending bidders the date for the receiving of tenders for the manufacture and supply of liquor in the Rajpipla State, under revised conditions is altered from the 11th November, to 20th December, 1915. A copy of the new conditions together with the form of license to be issued will be furnished on application to the undersigned.
(Sd.) P. H. DASTUR,
Dewan, Rajpipla State
Nandod, 3rd Nov. 1915. 2240

NOTICE TO QUARRYMEN.

IT is hereby notified that the date of the auction for letting out quarries at Chinchpoklee and Jukeria Bunder Road belonging to the Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 1. has been changed from the 25th November, 1915 to 15th November 1915 on Monday, at 1 p.m. (S. T.). 2221

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SOCIETY," Bombay

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

NOTICE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, THE 8TH INSTANT, BEING A PUBLIC HOLIDAY, OUR USUAL WEEKLY SALE WILL BE HELD TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, THE 9TH INSTANT.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th November, 1915, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, horses and carriages at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and household and office furniture, bicycles, and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Household and office furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry and silk, mirror door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, sideboards with mirror, hanging clothes press, cupboards, arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top tables, teapoys, hatstands, etc.

The property of European gentlemen:—

Teakwood and blackwood handsome almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and writing tables, drawing room sets, rocking and easy chairs, iron cots, picture frames, copying press, teapoys, book-stand, table clock, dumbwaiter, double meatsafe, hatstand, show-cases, glassware, crockery, dinner sets, etc.

By order of the concerned:—

Remington Typewriter No. 7 (very little used), rich cut glass pickle cruet stand, ice plates, cutlery, finger bowls, wine glasses, tumblers, dinner and breakfast sets complete for 6 persons, table lamp, toilet set, etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

Blacksmith's anvil and forge complete with whistle, emerywheel and vice and a part of a lift.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay:—

Unclaimed articles from the Dead Letter Office such as books, medicines, Fellow's Syrup, metal watch, picture post cards, sample cuttings, jewellery and wearing apparels, etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:—

Re: Babajee Ganu Boradi, Insolvent:—

Boxes of soda water bottles, soda bottles, ice box, etc.

Re: Keshowlal Lakhmichand Shah, Insolvent:—

Half back sofa, chairs, writing tables, easy chairs, typewriter, clock, mehta box, teapoy, electric lights.

Re: Abdul Kader Mulla Esabhoy, Insolvent:—

4 cases Japanese cotton under-shirts.
At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

2 Rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.

2 Rubber tyred pelanquin shaped miniature office shigrams.

1 Rubber tyred handsome well-built victoria.

By order of the mortgagee in possession and on account and risk of Rustomji Dorabji Dhapla, an Insolvent:—

1 Humber Motor Laurie No. 2023.
At 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Several second-hand bicycles.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS OF MESSRS. FARBENFABRIKEN, BAYER AND CO., LTD.

Under instructions from the Controller of the Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 16th November, 1915, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, in small lots the stock of all sorts of Pharmaceutical Products, of Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer and Co., Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and description of Products, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th November, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 9th November, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 48, Case No. 260, Memonwada Road.

Building Street Nos. 42-46, 170-192, Case Nos. 74, 97, 1st Nawroji Hill Road.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th November, 1915.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a vet, large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Three per cent. of the tota. subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber joining the employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

AMUSEMENTS

6-30 **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** 10 p.m.
EVERY WEEK A NEW MASTERPIECE!
OUR FILMS ARE DIRECT FROM THE PRODUCERS TO THE SCREEN.
The creators of "**CABIRIA**" in another masterpiece.
"AN OPERA SINGER'S TRIUMPH"
"AN OPERA SINGER'S TRIUMPH."
SOLE RIGHTS FOR INDIA CONTROLLED BY THE EXCELSIOR SYNDICATE.
A beautifully acted picture-play by the famous ITALA Co.
A stirring story of stage life, containing a wonderfully realistic EARTHQUAKE SCENE.
An extraordinary scientific film.
"THE MOVEMENTS OF THE HUMAN BODY."
THE PATHE FRERES SCIENTIFIC SERIES.
A Screaming Farce-Comedy
"GENTLEMEN OF NERVE."
CHARLES CHAPLIN as usual, One of them.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

The Dedication to Art, Science and Music.
Premier Theatre of the East.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
Monday, November 15th
9-30 p.m. and following evenings **9-30** p.m.
HUMPHREY BISHOP
and **LONDON STAR COMPANY** present a
"CONCERT-REVUE"
The most unique and artistic Production on the Vaudeville Stage.
Direct from London Colliseum, Palladium, and Principal West-End Theatres.
HUMPHREY BISHOP
The Famous Operatic Bass, from Royal Opera House, London Opera House and other Principal London Theatres (Classic and Religious).
MISS NORA MOON
Prima Donna from the Royal Opera, Convent Garden, London.
MR. STANLEY VILVEN
The Eminent Tenor, from the Queen's Hall, London, etc., etc.
MISS SYBIL KEYMER
The Celebrated Violinist of the Royal Albert Hall, etc., London.
MDLLE. SUZANNE VERNEY
Classical Dancer from the London Palace and Alhambra.
MISS KATIE HILL
From the Principal West-End Theatres in her latest Comedy Numbers.
MDLLE. SEVILLANITA
From the Le Grand Uignol and L'ambigan of Paris.

Direct from London Pavilion.
HARRY RUSSOM
Presents his Latest Comedy Sketch
"The Last of the Cabbies."

London's Latest Musical Comedy,
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
Selections from the Favourite Items from the Gaiety Theatre's recent success.

A Great Novelty: First Production in the East—The Wonderful
CLARENDON SPEAKING PICTURES.
The Human Voice, Not a Gramophone. Spoken by a gifted Artiste.

A Pot-Pourri of Grand and Light Opera, Popular Ballads, Classical Posing & Dancing
THE WORLD-FAMOUS
WEDGWOOD CLASSICS.
The Act that has played as STAR ATTRACTION at the London Palladium, and all the principal Music Halls throughout Great Britian.

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ALEXANDRA CINEMA
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TO-NIGHT ***TO-NIGHT***
"A TERRIBLE NIGHT AT SEA."
5,000 feet. 4 Reels.
A NAUTICAL FILM DRAMA OF THE SEA.
CHARLES CHAPLIN:—"HIS NEW PROFESSION."
3 Shows Nightly:—7-0, 8-15, 10-30 S.T.
Popular half rates as usual.

MAXIMUM Insurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the
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Managing Director,
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NOTICE.

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
Rajkot, Kathiawar.

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POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

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NEXT WEEK
First of a New Series
PATHE-BALBOA
FILMS
THE MOST ARTISTIC
AND PERFECT FILMS
IN THE WORLD.

OF THE GREATEST OF ALL GREAT FILMS.
THE PERILS OF PAULINE
THAN WHICH NO BETTER FILM HAS EVER BEEN SHOWN.
THOROUGHLY WORTHY OF THE NAME OF ITS MAKERS.
THE GREAT HOUSE OF PATHE
COME
AND WISH 'AU REVOIR' TO THE BEAUTIFUL MISS PEARL WHITE
AND SEE
THE GRAND FINALE OF THIS TREMENDOUS STORY.
SHOWING 6 AND THE LAST PARTS THIS WEEK.
IMPERIAL
CINEMA.
TIME—WEEK DAYS: 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

LOOK OUT
NEXT WEEK
The First of a New Series
of Comics.
STARLIGHT
THE FUNNIEST FILM
IN THE WORLD.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 6.		
Roma	Cogliolo	Genoa
Hanley	Trotman	Alexandria
Nov. 7.		
Mooltan	Haddock	London
Linga	King	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 7.		
Mooltan	Haddock	Australia
Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi

S. S. Roma.—The Italian Mail steamer Roma, 2,328 tons, Captain Cogliolo Andrea, arrived here on Saturday from Genoa, which port she left on the 20th ultimo and called at the intermediate ports with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hanley.—The s. s. Hanley, 2,167 tons, Captain H. S. Trotman arrived here on Saturday from Alexandria having left that port on the 21st ultimo, in ballast.

S. S. Linga.—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Linga, 951 tons, Captain King arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa.—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Lhasa, Captain Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Mooltan.—The P. & O. Company's s. s. Mooltan, 4,939 tons, Captain R. H. Haddock, arrived here yesterday morning from London, which port she left on the 16th ultimo and called at the intermediate ports with the English mails and a large number of passengers. She left Bombay the same afternoon for China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Khyber.—The P. and O. Company's s. s. Khyber, arrived here yesterday with the Australian and the China mails, and passengers. She left Bombay the same afternoon for London, with the English mails and passengers.

S. S. Novara:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Novara left Hongkong on Friday the 5th instant.

IMPORTS

Nov. 6.

S. S. Puranga Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—5 casks hydro sulphite, 637 cases camphor, 200 bags dry ginger, 5 cases silk piece-goods, 104 cases silk yarn, 13 cases glass mirror, 4 cases umbrella stick, 18 casks aluminium sheets, 234 cases beer, 13 cases wine, 2 cases bottled soy, 1,367 casks cement, 1 case barley, 803 bundles 1,254 pieces lumber, 7 cases spectacles, 5 bales 28 rolls matting, 18 cases lacquered ware, 2 cases insect powder, 31 cases rubber goods, 61 cases provisions, 30 cases emery, 50 pieces 35 packages crucibles, 197 cases porcelainware, 30 cases chalk stick, 684 cases 241 crates glass bottles, 164 cases nails, 62 cases glass tumbler, 359 cases cotton goods, 87 cases glass chimney, 81 bales cotton shirting, 750 cases cassia, 100 cases preserves, 106 cases glass bangles, 50 bales hemp, 4 cases tyres, 1 case menthol crystal, 50 packages acetic acid, 1,850 bags sugar candy, 10 cases magnesium sulfuricum, 10 cases naphtaline ball, 35 cases medicine, 43 cases soap, 155 cases earthenware, 46 casks aluminium plate, 5 bales cotton rope, 76 bags damar batu, 5 cases mace, 100 bags sago flour, 40 bags nutmeg, 101 bundles yellow metal, 1 case peppermint crystal, 20 bales staram seed, 10 cases conserves, 2 cases leather, 5 cases saccharine, 3 cases extract of logwood, 8 cases tissues, 8 cases copper thread, 25 casks 1 case colour, 43 bundles brandy, 6 cases watches, 26 cases perfumery, 1 case varnish, 13 cases silver thread, 8 cases gold thread, 1 case saffron, 7 cases cotton and silk goods, 147 cases chocolate, 30 bundles gunnies, 47 bags copra, 11 bags old copper, 25 bales mat fibre, 200 cases milk, 85 bundles cotton yarn, 5 cases perfumed spirit, 16 cases benedictine, 330 cases vermouth, 2 cases cardamoms, 15 cases oil, 13 cases tint lametta, 962 cases tea.

EMBARGO ON EXPORT OF COIR, RHEA AND KAPOK.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 5.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, (8 of 1878) as amended by Act 12 of 1914 the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to prohibit the export of coir, rhea and kapok (including all varieties of tree cotton) and yarn made therefrom to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea other than the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 5.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. James Mc'Neil, Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council resigns his post and Mr. E. H. Brandon, Registrar, Chief Commissioner's Office, Delhi, officiates as Superintendent in the Legislative Department.

RAILWAYS.

Mr. T. N. L. Turner, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is transferred to O. and R. Railway.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Newmarch, Accountant-General, has been placed on special duty in the office of the Accountant-General, Madras.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. Mears is granted seven months' leave from 18th November and Mr. C. C. T. Eastgate will act as Electrical Advisor in his place.

ARRIVALS BY THE MAIL.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning by the P. & O. mail steamer Mooltan:—

Mr. Cameron, Mr G Hockenhull, Mr & Mrs A Walker & Master Walker, Mr E R Tyderman Mrs Clough, Mr J E Hoffield, Miss G Brooker, Mrs Radice and Infant, Miss L Holland and Nurse, Mrs J Wilson, Mr and Mrs A J Currie, Mr B C Rowlandson, Miss Carewell, Miss Marston, Rev. Canon Stuart, Mrs Tyderman, Miss Scully, Mrs I Campbell, Mrs. Hockenhull and Infant, Mrs Jones and Infant, Mrs C Sandford, Mrs Fawous, Mrs Fawous, Mrs Weston and Child, Miss Bennett and Nurse, Mr T Vincent, Mrs O'Mally and Child Mrs Webster and Infant, Miss Bruce and Nurse, Mr Inverarity, Mr T H Long, Mrs H Smith, Mr H B Shroff, Mrs W Farris, Mr C T Roberts, Mr F Kidson, Miss Davids, Mr R K Miller, Mr W H Herton, Mrs Kitson, Mr and Mrs L Kirby, Mrs V Roper, Mrs Hay-Edie, Master Meade, Miss Nicholson and Nurse, Rev. and Mrs. Ramsey, Miss Ramsey, Mr J Pascote, Miss Berg, Mrs Maud, Mr W J Wood, Mrs Cassie, Mrs Augier, Mrs W Wright, Mr J Thomson, Surgeon Gunn, Mr C H Carter, Mrs Warings and Ayah, Mr W Cleme, Miss Cutler, Capt. Wright, Mrs. Hendley, Mr T M Ross, Mr J MacDonald, Mr. F Mackwood, Mr and Mrs J Simmon, Mrs Yates, Rev. Hutchinson, Miss M Field, Mrs Falk, Mrs S Pearrett, Mrs E Maccoll, Miss V Dixon, Mr T Dobble, Mr. and Mrs G Robertson, Mr H Rye, Mr and Mrs Hickey, Mrs D Plucknett, Mrs. W Elton, Mr. Elton, Rev W Williams, Mr T Reenie, Mr C M Newbury, Mr W Watt, Miss Hooker, Mr J B Mair, Mr G Hewitt, Mrs Bowtell, Miss Coleman, Mr G Moses, Rev J Knight, Rev. Jackson, Rev. Wichmann, Mr J McLaughlin, Miss M Bennett, Miss D Stubbe, Miss B C Vicary, Mr A Y K Cheung, Mr W K Cheung, Mr K Sin, Mr W S Wan, Mr A Haslam, Mr and Mrs A C Burn, Mr F W Franks, Mr E H Colleyshaw, Mr D Shepherd, Rev McMenamin, Rev Mose, Rev McBride, Mr W R Rudd, Mr. V C Genoud, Miss Hammond, Mrs. Merrillees, Miss Merrillees, Mr D M Seelenmeyer, Mr H P Setford, Mr F Freeman, Major Jones, Mr N Seelenmeyer, Lieut. Pascoe, Mr and Mrs Sharpe, Mrs Thompson, Miss M Thompson, Miss O Thompson, Miss Fowles, Miss Hunter, Mrs Hartley, Mr Seelenmeyer, Mr W Tatham, Mrs Davenport, Miss Davenport, Miss H Davenport, Mr Binnie, Miss Binnie, Mr E F Walker, Mrs Tucker, Mr F Lake, Mr F Collins, Mr A M Mylne, Mr and Mrs Keyte, Mrs Anning, Miss Anning, Mrs W Vial, Mr Telhurst, Miss M Nicholle, Mr and Mrs W Reid, Miss Cole, Mr F Laurenson, Mr F Bartlett, Mr and Mrs W G White, and Miss White, Rev. S. O'Callaghan, Mrs Raitt and Infant, Mr Transfield, Mr G Fawler, Mr R Henry, Mr and Mrs Bain, Miss Bain, Mr W B Bruce, Mr and Mrs G McNair, Mr C Gulliland, Mr E C Cresswell, Mr and Mrs N Handyside, Mrs W Wood, Mr and Mrs W M Thomas, Mr and Mrs R Joyner, Miss Joyner, Mrs Wilberforce, Dr T Thornhill, Mr D McKechnie, Mr and Mrs E H Walsh, Miss Walsh, Mr A Vangulin, Miss Vint, Mr A Ainsley, Major Angele, Mr and Mrs T D Moore, Mr W Howes, Rev Mathews, Mrs Elton and Infant, Mrs H G Watson, Mrs F Monaham, Mr J Gatheral, Miss Westlake, Mr and Mrs Tata, Miss S Tata, Miss R Tata, Master Tata, Master Tata, Mr J Sloan, Mr J E Aspinall, Mr J Hartshern, Mr Prideau, Mrs Estcourt, Mr H Reynolds, Mr A W Bennett, Mr and Mrs W J Ferrar, Mrs Hogarth and Infant, Mr and Mrs G Watson, Infant and Child, Miss L Newman and Nurse, Sir Ed. John, Mrs Baxter, Miss Baxter, Mr P N Hali, Mrs C Babington, Mr J G Scroggie, Mr D B Cumming, Mr C W Bowles, Mr A R Jeif, Mrs J Simpson, Mr A R Macqueen, Miss Girling, Mr L Young, Mrs Keighley, Mr H A Eltoft, Mr E Cuthbert, Sir Heaton, Lady Heaton, Mr and Mrs Iyenger, Mr E Pottinger, Capt. W Evans, Mr and Mrs Palk, Lt-Col. Vaughan, Lt-Col. Codrington, Mrs F Stapleton, Mrs A Ryder, Mr J Christie, Lieut. Christian, Mrs Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. Sandes, Capt. Burn, Major Webber, Major Jarrett, Lieut. Dymett, Major Butler, Lieut-Col. Cooper, Mr R C Byramjee, Lieut. Uloth, Mr. Sheepshanks, Mrs Brooke and Infant, Miss A Hunter and Nurse, Mr J Shillidy, Mr and Mrs Gray, Mr C H Teulon, Mr W Archbald, Mr W G Lamb, Mr J Pittendrigh, Mr T Harding, Mr C Stevens, Mr J Cowan, Mrs McCallum, Mr A Hesse, Mrs. C H Booth, Mrs Lawes Mr J L Loni,, Mrs O. Savi Savi, Mr A W Chaplain, Mr and Mrs J A Robertson, Mr Collins, Mr B Williams, Mr W A Elder, Mr and Mrs Trayee, Mr E Hill, Mr and Mrs J Duncan, Miss Nichells, Mr H Mackenzie, Mr J Findlev, Mr and Mrs T Hutton, Mlle Junod, Mlle Thorns, Mr T Alridge, Mr A W Prior, Mr and Mrs G J Turnbull, Sir Wilkinson, Mr Wegelin, Mr H A Pattman, Mr J D Allan, Mrs Darlot, Mr C Perry, Miss Perry, Mr C Angus, Mr H E Beaven, Col. & Mrs Horn, Miss Bowie, Miss F Knox, Miss K Knox, Rev Wilson Miss F Wilson Mrs J Balmain, Mr H D McNaughton, Miss J Blackmore, Miss A Pratten, Miss M Pratten, Mr. and Mrs P Rundle, Capt. Arnandtizen, Mr J T Kibby, Rev and Mrs. Galway, Mr. Dier, Mr Campbell Davidson, Mr and Mrs. Hardman, Senior Engineer Ferguson Assistant Engineer Littlejohn, Assistant Engineer Taylor, Mrs Lorimer, Mr Soloman, Mr Haves, Mrs Thornton, Mr T Fox, Mr J D Stewart, Mr. Sidney Reese, Mr. John A. Cox, Mr Mackenzie, Miss Frith, Mr S Birley, Capt. Durham, 2 Native Servants, Mr. Nooradin and Master O'Leary.

ELECTRIC FURNACES FOR CANADA.

According to the "Mining World" an order has been placed by the Canadian Brake Shoe Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada, for the installation of a Snyder electric furnace for melting steel. This furnace will melt and refine cold material, and will deliver 24 tons per day of 24 hours. The company has been operating a steel foundry for many years, using electric furnace exclusively for melting. It now has six furnaces of the three-electrod type in operation.

Brain and body fatigue are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It adds tone to the system and puts you where you belong. 11

RAINFALL UP TO DATE.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 6.

The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in only the Bay Islands and Lower Burma. It was within 20 per cent. of the normay in Malabar. At this season of the year no rain usually falls in the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana Gujrat and Central India West, but in all the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent, or more in defect. The rainfall from the 30th April to date is 20 per cent. or more in defect in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India west and the whole of north-west India including the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana and Gujrat. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent. in all other divisions, except Assam and the United Provinces east, where it is more than 20 per cent. in excess.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 6th November 1915 was 29.963 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth. on Still	LOW WATER. Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth. on Stil
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
SAT.	6	m 9 56	27 7	6	m 3 52	18 5
		10 48a	29 3		4 3a	14 7
SUN	7	m 10 38	27 10	7	m 4 37	18 2
		11 33a	30 0		4 43a	13 10
MON.	8	m 11 21	27 11	8	m 5 23	18 1
					5 27a	18 6
TU	9	m 0 19	30 4	9	m 6 10	18 3
		0 5a	27 8		6 10a	13 7
WED	10	m 1 6	30 2	10	m 7 0	18 7
		0 52a	27 2		6 55a	14 3
THUR	11	m 1 54	29 8	11	m 7 56	19 1
		1 44a	26 4		7 43a	15 4
FRI.	12	m 2 45	28 10	12	m 9 2	19 7
		2 44a	25 5		8 37a	16 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 6 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 41m.	„ 6h. 4m.
„ 7 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 41m.	„ 6h. 4m.
„ 8 (Monday)	„ 6h. 42m.	„ 6h. 4m.
„ 9 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 42m.	„ 6h. 3m.
„ 10 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 43m.	„ 6h. 3m.
„ 11 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 43m.	„ 6h. 3m.
„ 12 (Friday)	„ 6h. 44m.	„ 6h. 2m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h. 45-5m. a.m. Last Quarter. 1915 October 31st 10h. 9-8m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 1h. 22-9m. p.m., First Quarter, 1915, November 14th 4h. 33-0 a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th November, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.774	inches.
Temperature of Air	80.3	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.9	„
Dew Point	66.5	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.640	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.6	„
Maximum temperature of Air	87.5	„
Minimum da. do.	73.8	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ENE,NW.	
Movement of Wind do. do,	190	Miles.

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(SUAVITER)
BRITAIN'S BEST GOLDEN METAL PEN
Does not corrode or break and helps to give strength & character to the writing
SIX ANNAS PER BOX
Made by Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 6TH NOVEMBER 1915.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 6th November, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind but drier in Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess at some stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north Konkan and heavily clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.16in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Night temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—The storm has crossed the north Coromandel coast and its centre lies to-day a little to the east of Bellary. Its intensity remains undiminished and it has determined widespread and heavy rain in the Madras Deccan and nearly general and moderate or fairly heavy rain on the north Madras coast and light rain in south Hyderabad. The storm may move further in a nearly north-westerly direction. Rainfall has also been nearly general but light in south Malabar.

Almost general rain is likely in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and south Hyderabad and some showers in the Konkan and Malaabr and on the north Madras coast. A few showers are possible in north Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 6th of November, 1915.

[STATIONS]	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Total 1st June to Date	Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	79.1	63.4	78	..	0	..
Do. (5th)	..	..	..	..	..	−0.05
Jask	..	..	71	..	..	..
Do. (5th)	87.9	72.8	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	59	..	0	−0.14
Do. (5th)	87.3	70.1	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	90.4	58.7	66	..	0	0
Rawalpindi	85.3	45.1	53	..	0	0
Lahore	85 5	50.6	67	..	0	0
Hissar	87.9	55.0	55	..	0	..
Ambala	84.7	51.3	68	..	0	−0.19
Delhi	86.3	63.0	45	..	0	−0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.8	59.2	46	..	0	−0.03
Mainpuri	88.7	58.3	61	..	0	−0.10
Jhansi	91.1	55.8	44	..	0	−0.03
Cawnpore	85.8	59.7	64	..	0	−0 22
Allahabad	87.0	61.0	72	..	0	−0.10
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	93.1	56.8	54	..	0	0
Karachi	83 5	69.8	75	..	0	−0 04
Ajmer	88 0	58 6	34	..	0	−0.01
Jaipur	90.8	56.0	35	..	0	−0 01
Kotah	90.6	61.8	39	..	0	0
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.0	62.4	44	..	0	0
Dwarka	84.1	71.1	75	..	0	0
Veraval	94.1	68.6	37	..	0	0
Rajkot	93.6	58.9	51	..	0	0
Bhavnagar Para	93.8	61.8	51	..	0	0
Surat	92.9	63.3	64	..	0	0
Ahmedabad	96.5	65.9	27	..	0	0
Deesa	98.1	61.7	34	..	0	0
Neemuch	87.7	59.8	29	..	0	0
Indore	86 8	54.3	59	..	0	−0.04
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.3	61.3	63	..	0	−0.12
Saugor	85.2	59.8	43	..	0	−0.04
Hoshangabad	85.7	61.8	64	..	0	−0.06
Khandwa	89.4	59.3	43	..	0	−0.10
Akola	91.8	63.8	58	..	0	−0.13
Amraoti	88.8	68.3	57	..	0	−0.12
Nagpur	88.2	67.3	62	..	0	−0.29
Chanda	87.5	70.0	73	..	0	−0.30
Raipur	87.1	69.6	84	..	0	−0.20
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.5	72.1	56	..	0	−0.22
Ratnagiri	90.5	71.1	54	..	0	−0.24
Mormugao	85 3	72.8	86	..	0	−0.42
Karwar	86.2	73.7	70	..	0	−0.94
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88 8	57.7	41	..	0	−0.13
Ahmednagar	86.4	64.3	44	..	0	−0.23
Poona	87.6	61.3	66	..	0	−0.28
Sholapur	90.1	73.6	63	..	0	−0.49
Bijapur	88.4	70.5	61	..	0	−0.35
Belgaum	81.3	64.5	60	..	0	−0.78
Aurangabad	86.5	69.4	42	..	0	−0.21
Nizamabad (Indur.)	86.0	72.7	73	..	0	−0.26
Hyderabad	85.5	71.3	96	0.16	0.16	−0.43
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.0	76.5	81	..	0	−1.01
Calicut	86.8	77.1	87	..	0.01	−1.69
Cochin	83.9	76.7	78	0.15	1.81	−0.38
Colombo	84.5	78.5	73	..	6.00	3.33
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.3	76.2	87	1.19	1.39	−1.20
Bellary	88.3	67.7	95	3.64	3.64	2 80
Cuddapah	77.4	72.8	77	3.82	3.85	2.92
Madras	82.9	71.1	70	0.93	1.77	−1.63
Bangalore	76.8	65.8	79	..	0	−1.16
Coimbatore	84.2	71.5	76	..	0	−0.66
Trichinopoly	89.1	77.9	58	..	0	−1.20
Negapatam	89.1	76.3	88	..	0.10	−4.29

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.
FACE TO GUM
For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present as a Free Gift our price £3 Lady's Solid Gold Watch. English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

CASUALTY LIST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

KILLED.

Lieutenant R. L. Carpenter, London Regiment.
Lieutenant R. Hartley, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant I. V. Melhuish, Somerset L. I.
Second-Lieutenant R. W. Phillips, Granadiers.
Second-Lieutenan J. A. Ross, London Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant R. T. Dymock, Shropshire L. I.

WOUNDED.

Captain S. G. Bradley, London Regiment.
Captain H. D. James, Yorkshires.
Captain J. Hammond, Norfolks.
Captain H. D. James, Yorkshires.
Lieutenant A. L. Coleman, Medicals.
Lieutenant B. G. Dale, London Regiment
Lieutenant D. F. Webster, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant E. B. Bury, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. Colquhoun, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant C. G. Freegard, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant R. F. Norbury, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant L. G. Grell, West Yorks.
Second-Lieutenant P. A. Hards, London Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant H. J. Kendall, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant A. G. Leggat, Artillery.

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant A. C. Collier, Royal Lancs.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

KILLED.

Lieutenant S. O. Allday, South Staffords.
Lieutenant R. C. Boile, Engineers.
Lieutenant R. T. Pollard, Berkshires.

NOW KILLED.

Lieutenant S W. Caws, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieutenant C. Moor, Hampshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant W. Cameron, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant L. H. Farrer, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Captain J. E. Stanley, Medicals.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Lieutenant W. Rollo, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieutenant G. G. Whitaker, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant B. K. Middleton, Essex.
Second-Lieutenant E. W. Pidduck, Welsh Regiment.

NOW PRISONERS.

Major J. G. Chillingworth, West Kents.
Captain T. W. Mulcahy-Morgan, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieutenant G. L. Granmer, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant L. Macleod, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant M. W Greenhow, West Yorkshires.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Captain W. Loring, Scottish Horse.
Second-Lieutenant C. Muir, Scottish Borderers.

WOUNDED.

Captain T. H. Wilkins, Medicals.
Lieutenant E. U. McWilliam, Medicals.
Second-Lieutenant W. C. Lavington, West Ridings.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant F. C. Brown, Sherwoods.

NOW MISSING.

Lieutenant M. W. Pretyman, Engineers.

BOMBAY CRIKET WEEK.
13th to 18th December 1915.
IN AID OF
WOMEN'S BRANCH
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

The following matches will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground:—

His Excellency's Side (England) v. India
13th to 15th December.

Parsees v. Hindoos
16th to 18th December.

Applications for space for tents should be made to the Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Bombay.

Any further particulars can be obtained from.

J. E. JACKSON,
Hon. Sec. (Cricket),
Bombay Gymkhana.

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COMMERCIAL.

SHORTAGE IN AMERICAN COTTON.

The following is the opinion of the "Manchester Guardian's" New York correspondent on October 8th. As there has not been any material alteration in the position since that date, the article makes interesting reading at the present juncture.

Possibilities of a cotton shortage this season continue to loom up more threateningly. The trade is daily becoming more convinced that the yield will be the shortest for many years. There is no longer doubt that the final outturn will be below 11,000,000 bales, and it is thought that the only hope of a yield of that size depends upon exceedingly favourable weather prevailing during the remainder of the season, with a late frost. Short crop estimates were virtually confirmed by the Government's recent report, placing the condition of the crop on September 25 at 60.8 per cent and estimating the final outturn at 10,950,000 bales. This would be the smallest crop since 1909. Moreover, since the compilation of the Government's report extremely unfavourable weather has been experienced everywhere in the belt.

HIGHER PRICES LOOKED FOR.

Bulls for the most part have continued to hold the situation in the local cotton market well in hand, and prices have advanced to the 13 cents level. While of late the upward movement has met with more resistance, the pressure has been mostly in the form of profit-taking, which has strengthened the technical position and put the market in shape to respond quickly to future bullish factors. Present prices are looked upon as reasonable, and much higher ones are predicted. Bulls claim that only curtailment of consumption as a result of the high values will check the upward sweep of prices of raw material. The public are still on the bull side of cotton and look upon it as a "war stock." Buying for speculative account has continued on an enormous scale, and as the public has already taken large profits out of the market it is not likely to abandon the bull side.

Spinners for the most part have missed their opportunity to buy supplies at low values, and with the textile industries booming they cannot much longer put off making purchases. Should spinners start buying, prices would undoubtedly move upward rapidly. Up to the present time spinners have been holding, off as they did not believe in the stability of the market, but recently there has been evidence that they were becoming nervous and were beginning to protect themselves. There is very little Southern hedging, and the supply of contracts continues limited to realising sales. Little attention is being paid to the increasing movement, and it is now believed that, contrary to the experience of other years, there will be no pressure from the heavy movement during October. Spot holders share in the bullish feeling, and have advanced their basis faster than the upward movement in futures and continue to refuse to sell on declines. Last year's surplus is no longer considered a factor against the market, as traders feel certain that even with the large carry-over the supply of raw material will be depleted before another crop moves.

THE ARGUMENT OF THE BEARS.

There are still people in the market, however, who do not look favourably upon the bull side. They believe that speculation has carried prices too high and that the real commercial situation of cotton has not strengthened. With spinners still hesitating to make purchases stocks are accumulating in the South, and with the movement increasing the South, it is suggested, will not continue to accumulate, but will sell more freely. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the Southern hedging. While some claim that the South is taking profits on long cotton others state that the sales are against the actual, and as the market advances these sales will become heavier. The stability of values to a great extent rests with the spinner. Should consumers continue to hold aloof from the market, the large long speculative interest will undoubtedly bring about a sharp reaction. There is still no telling whether speculative buying will suffice to hold the market with the movement increasing and spinners reluctant to buy.

REPORTS FROM THE BELT.

The weather has continued unfavourable over most of the cotton belt, and reports of further deterioration have continued to reach the market. Advices regarding the crop outlook grow more pessimistic daily with top-crop prospects poor. Much still depends on frost. At present a high barometer of strong intensity hovers over the south-western belt and Central States, killing frosts being reported north of the belt, with expectations of their working down into the belt. The crop in the northern belt is quite late and considerable damage would result from a frost. Light frost has already been experienced in parts of Arkansas and in the Memphis district, but reports claim it to be beneficial as it removed the top leaves from the plant, giving the bolls an opportunity to open. Heavy rains have been almost continuous in the Eastern States, delaying picking there and damaging much open cotton. The grade has also been lowered, and with considerable low-grade cotton in the Central States as a result of the recent storm their will be a large amount of low-grade from the year's yield. In Texas the greater part of the crop has already been gathered, with a prospect of a top crop. Oklahoma is still very late, and a killing frost in that State within the next few weeks would do considerable damage as picking has just started. The Census report, placing the ginning at 2,900,000 bales up to September 25, was looked upon quite bullishly, and traders thought it emphasised the shortness of the yield. As the crop this year is the cheapest raised for many years, the present favourable values would be an inducement for farmers to rush cotton to market. Texas has ginned less than 1,144,000 bales, and with reports current that picking is almost completed a very short yield is expected.

MANUFACTURED GOODS.

With the demand for cotton goods increasing, price advances have taken place. The higher values have not checked demand and the smallness of retailers' stocks is steadily having its effect. Mills everywhere are active, and orders have been booked for some time to come. Many of late have shown an inclination to refuse future business, as they are not certain about the future course of raw material values. Sheetings and drills have been especially firm, and print cloths have been marked up to 3⅜ cents. The demand for yarns has improved and prices have been strong. Consumers are still said to be short of stocks. Export business for the most part has been quiet, but there has been a broadening of business with South American countries. Much encouragement has been derived from the report that President Wilson approves of the plan to establish, through the Federal Reserve Banks, joint agencies in leading cities in South and Central America. Up to the present American merchants have had poor banking facilities in South America, which greatly hindered business. Some moderate sales have been made to India of late, but the high values have generally checked business with the Far East.

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time. C-10

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Nov. 5th.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	12,000
,, ,,	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
,, ,,	Sales of East Indian ..	29,000
,, ,,	Imports	..
Mid. Americans ..	.. ..	6·91—1d
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. ..	9·50—5d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	.. Jan.	11·84+19
	Mar.	12·04+17
New York Official noon call	Jan.	11·89+20
	Mar.	12·10+19
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	11·74+21
	Mar.	11·97+22

Liverpool, 6th Nov.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
,, ,,	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	700
,, ,,	Sales of East Indian ..	..
,, ,,	Imports	..
Mid. Americans ..	.. ..	6·91 } unchgd.
Egyptian F.G.F.	.. ..	9·50 }

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 5th.

Estimated Sales..	8,000
Total Imports	4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
Nov.	6.73	
Nov.-Dec.	6.72	
Dec.-Jan.	6.72	
Jan.-Feb.	6.73	
Feb.-Mar.	6.73	
Mar.-Apl.	6.72	
April-May	6.72	+5
May-June	6.72	
June-July	6.69	
July-Aug.	6.67	
Aug.-Sept.	6.52	
Sept.-Oct.	6.39	
Oct.-Nov.	6.35	

Liverpool, Nov. 6th.

Estimated Sales..	6,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
Nov.	6.74	
Nov-Dec.	6.74	
Dec-Jan.	6.73	—5
Jan.-Feb.	6.73	
Feb-March	6.73	
March-April	6.72	
April-May	6.72	—6
May-June.	6.72	
June-July	6.69	
July-Aug.	6.66	—7
Aug-Sept.	6.53	—5
Sept-Oct.	6.42	—5
Oct-Nov.	6.38	—3

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Nov. 5th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Increase or previous close.
Nov.	6.79	11
Nov.-Dec.	6.79	12
Dec.-Jan	6.78	11
Jan.-Feb.	6.78	10
Feb.-Mar.	6.78	10
Mar.-April.	6.78	11
April-May.	6.78	
May-June.	6.78	
June-July.	6.75	
July-Aug.	6.73	
Aug.-Sept.	6.85	
Sept.-Oct.	6.45	
Oct.-Nov.	6.41	

Liverpool, Nov. 6th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
Nov.	6.74	
Nov.-Dec.	6.74	
Dec.-Jan	6.73	5
Jan.-Feb.	6.73	
Feb.-Mar.	6.73	
Mar.-Apl.	6.72	
Apl.-May	6.72	6
May-June	6.72	
June-July	6.69	
July-Aug.	6.66	7
Aug.-Sept.	6 53	5

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. 6

Sept.-Oct.	6.42	3
Oct.-Nov.	6.38	3

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 6th.

M.G. Bengal,	"Good"	4.80 }
,, ,,	"Fully Good" ..	4.95 }
,, ,,	"Fine"	5.10 }
M.G. No. 1 Oomra,	"Good" ..	5.25 }
,, ,,	,, "Fine" ..	5.55 } unchanged.
M.G. Broach,	"Good"	6.20 }
,, ,,	"Fully Good" ..	6.35 }
,, ,,	"Fine"	6.50 }
M.G. Scinde,	"Good"	4.75 }
,, ,,	"Fully Good" ..	4.90 }
,, ,,	"Fine"	5.05 }

Liverpool, Nov. 5th.

M. G. Bengal	Good ..	..4.80—5?
,, ,,	Fully Good ..	..4.95 }
,, ,,	Fine ..	..5.10 }
M. G. No. 1	Oomra Good ..	..5 25 }
,, ,,	Fine ..	..5.55 } unchanged.
,, Broach	Good ..	..6.20 }
,, ,,	Fully Good ..	..6.35 }
,, ,,	Fine ..	..6.50 }
,, Scinde	Good ..	..4 75 }
,, ,,	Fully Good ..	..4 90 }
,, ,,	Fine	..5.05 }

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 5th.

Tone of Manchester Cloth Market Fair and a limited demand.

The tone of yarns Stiff and Firm demand.

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Nov. 6th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	3,950,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	....
East Indian ,, ,, ...	....
American ,, ,, ...	3,930,000
Other ,, ,, ...	..
Total Sales.....	52,000
East Indian Sales	1,500
Total Speculation	2,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Export.....	..
,, ,, Stock	50,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,600
,, ,, Actual Export.....	500
,, ,, Imports	..
,, ,, Speculation	500
American Afloat	200,000
East Indian ,, ...	60,000
Total Afloat	256,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Nov. 5th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	4,000
,, Forwarded	96,000
,, Imports	106,000
,, Stock	916,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 5th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	34,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	13,000
,, ,, to Continent ..	10,000
Futures at New York January .	11.77 + 3
Futures at New York March ..	11.98 + 4
Spot Cotton at New York ..	11.90 + 10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.37unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans January	11.66 + 2
Futures at New Orleans March..	11.90 + 4
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	7¾ unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.64.65+65
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	50 unchgd.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	232,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	49,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	75,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,320,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	1,038,000

New York, Nov. 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	25,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	1,000
,, ,, to Continent ..	10,000
Futures at New York January .	11.57—20
Futures at New York March ..	11.82—16
Spot Cotton at New York ..	11.65—25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.37 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans January	11.46—20
Futures at New Orleans March..	11.71—19
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	7⅞ unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.65.00+35
Silver Commercial Bars	49 7/8

THE MAILS.

London, Nov. 5th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 5th.

Bar Silver Spot	24⅜—1/16
Closing Tone of silver :—Declined owing ro China selling.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	4 7/8 }
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 }
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅜ } Unchanged.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5⅝ }
Interest day to day loans ..	3½ }
Interest 7 day market loans ..	4½ }
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	£979,000
Exchange on London at Paris Francs	27.70+14

London, Nov. 6th.

Bar Silver Spot	24 5/16—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to China selling.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 7/8 }
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 }
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅜ } Unchgd.
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5⅝ }
Interest day to day loans	3½ }
,, 7 day market loans ..	4½ }

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£356,000

WAR LOAN.

London, Nov. 5th.

3 % 1925—1928	£90⅜
4 % 1925—1945	£96 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Nov. 5th.

WHEAT.

There are no sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rates are nominal.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

Rates are nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Nov.-Dec. Paid. 44/6 + 3d.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure Basis Nov.-Dec. sellers 63/6 unchgd.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. 3% .. .. 57/6 unchgd.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Paid. .. .. 65+6d.

Toria Rapeseed :—Rates are 3% nominal.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Oct.-Nov. Paid. 59/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton.. Dec.-Jan. Hull value £9/13/9 unchgd.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper..	£89½ unchgd)
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	£74 unchgd.
Copper Braziers	.. £101—1
Yellow Metal	.. 11½+½
Hard Spelter	.. 56+1

Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool .. .. 18/9 unchgd.

Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool 18/10 unchgd.

Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie .. 4/6 unchgd.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. Sellers. 2/6½+¼

Ceylon Rubber November Sellers. 2/6⅝ unchgd.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta November-December.	19/4½ }
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November-December.	19/6 }
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta November-December	20/10½ } unchanged.
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. November-December	21 }

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Paid and Buyers.. .. .. 63+6d.

London, Nov. 6.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nov. 16/18 C. and F. Calcutta, Nov.-Dec.	19/4½
Raw Java, C. and F. Bombay and Karachi, Nov.-Dec.	19/6
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, Nov.-Dec.	20/10½
Fine White Java, C. and F. Bombay and Karachi, Nov.-Dec.	21
Linseed Calcutta, Nov.-Dec. value.	63/3

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris, Francs.	27.70

WAR LOANS.

3½ per cent. 1925-1928.	£90 3/4
4½ per cent. 1925-1945.	96 5/8

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.	£89½
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£74
Copper Braziers.	£101
Yellow Metal.	11½
Hard Spelter.	56

Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14x20. 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool. 18/9

Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent., F.O.B. Liverpool. £18/10

Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie. £4/6/0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominal.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492 lbs., ex-Ship, No Sellers.

White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F., No Sellers.

Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F., No Sellers.

F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F., No Sellers.

Choice White Bombay, No Sellers.

Club, No. 2, No Sellers.

Afloat for United Kingdom, No Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Nominal.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.

Victorian, Nominal.

New South Wales, Nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, Nov.-Dec. value.	44/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata), Nov.-Dec. sellers.	59/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton), Nov.-Dec., Hull paid.	£10

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. -Ship, Pure basis, Nov.-Dec. sellers.	63/6
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 3 per cent. Nov.-Dec.	57/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship, Nov.-Dec. sellers.	65/6
Toria Rapeseed, nominal.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber, Nov.-Dec. sellers.	2/6½
Ceylon Rubber, Nov., paid.	2/7½

MARTIN'S
PIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.
MARTIN, Chemist. SOUTHAMPTON. ENGLAND.

BOMBAY MARKETS

The Banks and Markets were closed on Saturday owing to the Diwali holidays.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 5th November, 1915:—

Cotton	2,451 Bales
Wheat	9,285 cwts
Linseed	2,742 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,410 ,,
Ginjellyseed	789 ,,
Poppyseed	325 ,,
Groundnuts	669 ,,
Castorseed	10,340 ,,
Rice	3,977 ,,
Myrambollams	1,344 ,,
Cottonseed	918 ,,
Mowraseed	93 ,,
Gram	624 ,,
Joowar	2,900 ,,
Barley	3,725 ,,

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1915		625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept to 6th Nov. 1915		321,753
		946,753
Shipments do		265,042
		681,711
Afloat		11,247
		670,467
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date		201000
Stock of cotton in all hands		469,467

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 6.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened to-day at 6 p.m. for Mahurat transactions, but in view of the stupendous loss which the country has suffered by the very sad and sudden death of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta,—one of India's ablest and most devoted sons,—business of all sorts was suspended.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov 6.

A recovery in prices of jute shares due to activity in the Hessian section of the jute market came as a surprise in view of the rumoured war-tax on profits. The advance was mostly marked in the cases of Belvedere, Standard and Lawrence.

Coal shares under these circumstances were neglected. The long delayed report of the Baraboni Coal Co., for the half year ending 30th June was issued to-day and is a sample of successful working. The dividend expected is 8 annas per share equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum and Rs. 3,886 set apart for depreciation and carry-forward of Rs. 1,766 on account of the balance of Rs. 115,173. The present price of the shares is alternative. To-morrow being a holiday banks are closed.

To-day's quotations:—Coal, Burra, Dhemo 10,10½, Bakaro, Ramgur 12½, Bhuskajuri 17½, Raneegunge 28½, Jute Auckland (Ord) 139, 140, 141, Belvedere Ord 235, 236, 237, Barnag Ord 88, 89, Budge Budge Ord 350, and 340, small lot Empire Ord. 18, 18½, Hooghly Ord. 25½, 26 Kanknarrah Ord. 330, 331, 332, 333, Kamarhatty Ord. 233, 234, 235, 236, Lawrence (Ord) 189, Northbrook (Ord) 17¼, 17½, Reliance (Ord) 174, 175, Standard (Ord) 247, 249.

Calcutta baled jute market is very quiet with nothing doing. Loose jute market continues dull. Mills are doing nothing. The weight of imports is tending to lower prices. Up-country Rs. 9 is about the value of Jat 50-50. As regards gunny the market is heavy. Goods are steady, but quiet, mills are not lowering their prices, but there is very little enquiry to support the market Nothing of interest is reported.

Hessians for this year are neglected, but there is a fair demand for next year Rs. 12 has been paid again for January-March for July—September there are renewed offers at Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 13-8, but no fresh business is reported. Mills are inclined to hold off.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The local manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., is informed that a branch of the Bank has been opened since the 1st October at Tsinanfu, in the Shantung Province of China.

The Select Committee on the Central Provinces Medical Registration Bill will meet about the beginning of December.

Gratis and Post Free!!
"The Art of Perfumery and How to Make Scented Hair Oils, Spirit Perfumes, etc.," is being distributed free. Please mention this paper and apply to:—
S. PAUL & Co., Perfumers,
4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT.
AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.
Raizada Budh Saran, S. C. G. V., M. A. S., of Health Department, Dehra Dun, writes:
"I am very glad to certify that Dongre's Balamrit is the best and reliable thing for children to improve their general health and to keep their condition well."
PRICE AS. 12. POSTAGE AS. 4.
K. T. DONGRE & Co.
GIRGAUM—BOMBAY.

SAKURA
CHERRY BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
Quality approved by Port Trust and other authorities in the East to be as good as any imported Cement. Barrel of 400 lbs. gross.
Sold everywhere and supplied to Railways, executive Engineers, and prominent Contractors Apply to Sub Agents:—
Messrs. DAWOODALLY & CO.
Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.
Sole Agent:—T. HARA.
P. O. Box 374. Bombay.

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Toothache & all Diseases of the Gums
Dr. VON LINTZGY'S
BOTANIC STYPTIC
is a Specific for Neuralgia of the Gums, Gum-boil, Spongy Gums, Loose Teeth and Toothache, etc. Appy at once daily and your teeth will ast for ever. Try a Phial.
Price Re. I.
Used and Recommended by the Medical Faculty
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CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
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If your EYES PAIN or fail to give you normal sight, DO NOT HESITATE to consult us at once.
Our OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL is always on our premises to give advice to purchasers of glasses and examine eyes retinoscopically FREE OF CHARGE.
Our prices are moderate and our stock is of the very best manufacture. All our lenses and frames are guaranteed to be made on scientific measurements and given at shortest notice.
The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government High Officials, Members of the Legal and Medical Professions, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold is a sufficient recommendation for our scientific working and high quality of goods.
"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.
An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for all sore, ulcerated and week eyes. Price Re. 1.
An illustrated essay on the Eye containing useful information sent post free on request.

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AGUE SPECIFIC.
THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR
MALARIA AND FEVERS.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Every Feeding Bottle Should be DESTROYED

Feeding bottles are no longer necessary since LACTAGOL enables every mother to suckle her child. Every mother realises the importance of this, but there are many who, owing to their supply of milk failing, in spite of their desire, find themselves unable to feed baby by Nature's method. LACTAGOL is a pleasant tasting powder, easily taken in plain or aerated water, milk, or other liquid, and when taken by the mother fills her breasts with rich milk, enables her to convey to her baby those life-giving properties which only human milk contains, and maintains her bodily strength in a very remarkable manner.

Lactagol
prevents infantile diarrhœa

Diarrhœa is a source of the gravest anxiety to every mother, and the cause of many infant deaths. Breast-feeding means for baby freedom from disease, especially diarrhœa. The milk from the breast is always pure, always fresh, always warm, and the mother must never substitute bottle-feeding, because artificial feeding is the principal cause of most of baby's troubles. The milk in the feeding-bottle is frequently contaminated and leads to all kinds of infantile complaints. STOMACH TROUBLES. DIARRHŒA, and many others.

Lactagol
puts baby's health on a firm basis

Nurse A. B. Brown, Nurses' Hostel, Beechy Road, Bournemouth, writes: "I have" "proved the merits of Lactagol, and am pleased to give you a few particulars of my" "last experience. The baby was the FOURTH PREMATURE CHILD of rather" "delicate parents: the three previous, after having been artificially fed, DIED FROM" "DIGESTIVE TROUBLES UNDER THREE MONTHS OF AGE. At the end of" "the first week this one weighed only 4 lbs. 5 ozs., and, as the mother expected, there" "was not sufficient nourishment for it. AFTER CONSULTING THE DOCTOR in" "charge he advised the use of Lactagol. After three days the quantity of milk had" "increased, each week there was a steady gain in baby's weight, and now at one year" "he is very little under the average weight, quite plump and healthy. Viewed in the" "light of my patient's previous experience, it is quite proved that LACTAGOL" "ALONE ENABLED THE CHILD TO LIVE."

ANOTHER BONNY LACTAGOL BABY
THE FOURTH PREMATURE BIRTH, THE THREE PREVIOUS WHICH WERE BOTTLE FED DIED OF DIGESTIVE TROUBLE UNDER 3 MONTHS OF AGE

LACTAGOL
Mother's Great Security for Her Baby's Health

Ask your Chemist for a copy of "Practical Advice to All Mothers"—Free.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.——Prices, R 1.6 and R 2.6.
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PURE SOLUBLE COCOA
MANUFACTURED BY C. VAN HOUTEN & ZOON WEESP HOLLAND
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS,
MAKES A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE.
FOR FLAVOURING PURPOSES IN THE KITCHEN,
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA IS UNEQUALLED.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 9TH OF NOVEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Motion.

G and J J Mulla and Mulla, In re Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai Pirojbai widow deceased v Dorabji Dadabhoy Aria, petitioner.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

6-15—Shroff D and D, Premabai widow v Ghellabhai Shivji, Motichand and D.
8-15—Daph F and D, Vassanji Damodhar Bengali v Dwarkadas Shamji and ors, Kanga and S.
9-15—Shroff D and D, Kesarbai widow v Fatmabai widow, Captain and V.
10-15—Patell and Ez, Bai Naizabai widow v Bai Hazrabai widow daughter of Syed Mahomed, Tyabji D and Co.
11-15—Mehta D and L, Mahadeo Anna Kunte v Yeshwant Anna Kunte and anr, Daph F and D, For postponement.
12-15—Mehta D and L, Lal Bahadur Shivdarson Avastha v Bai Prancore widow, Dhanjishaw and B.

Long Causes.

108-15—Mulla and Mulla, Khatizabai v Haji Mahomed Azamtoola Khan, Captain and V, Part heard 12-10-15.
894-13—Captain and Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha and Co a firm v Dhamji Hirji and Co a firm and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.
901-13—Captain and Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha and Co a firm v Dhamji Hirji and Co a firm and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

Short Cause.

1399-14—Patell and Ez, Umar Haji Sumar and anr v Tar Mahomed Haji Alli Mahomed and anr.

Long Causes.

18-15—Malvi H M and R. Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.
28-15—In person (a pauper), Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.
124-15—D J Mantri, Arjun Jairam v Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.
296-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Hirji Jetha and Co a firm v Messrs Tricumdas Lalji a firm, Sabnis and Gore.
633-14—D J Mantri, Yamunabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and Vaidya.
1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmasi and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jahangir M and S.
727-15—Pearce and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ld (in Liquidation) v Ramjanally Meghji, N C Dalal.
310-15—Little and Co, Aboobaker Abdul Rahiman and Co a firm v Ramchander Lachminarayen a firm, Tyabji D and Co.
336-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vardhman Brothers Limited v Shamchandra Rampratab, Malvi H M and R.
390-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Kashibai and anr v Fulchand Hirji, Motichand and D.
515-15—Surajmal and Co, Nandlal Bhawaniram v Abubakar Abdul Rehman and anr, Little and Co.
361-15—Mulji and Tha, Narbadabai alias Bawli v Basil Norman Lang and ors, Smetham B and Co, Mirza M and M, Madhavjee K and Ch.
551-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ramprotab Monghilal a firm v The Mitsni Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B and Co.
189-15—Madhowjee K and C, Damodardas Vandrawandas v Devidas Vandrawandas, Edgelow G W and Co, For postponement.
109-15—Surajmal and Co, H H The Raja Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur KCSI v M B Kolaskar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

717-15—Ard H D and Co, Dadabhoy Pestonjee Shroff v Ardesir H Doctor.
544-13—Khand L and M Jeroop Teja and Co a firm v Ebrahim Haji Ahmed, Judah and S.
1324-14—Tyabji D and Co, Khushalchand Gopaldas a firm v Sangidas Dewkisson a firm.
372-15—In person, Jasraj Foajee v Homee N. A. Wadia.
830-15—Mans H M and Co, Continental Tyres Rubber Co a firm v Universal Engineering Co a firm, Rustomji & G.
860-15—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs R E. Dadachanji and Co a firm v Bora Allibhai Hassanally Morbiwalla.
903-15—Unwalla P and P, Jamsedji Dhanjishaw v Shavakshaw Hormusji Billimoria, Jehangir G and B.
917-15—Madh K and Ch, Harsukhdas Chhogmal a firm v Sonalal Lalubhai and ors, Tyabji D and Co.
1003-15—Mulla and M, Bai Dhanbai widow and ors v Fatmabai widow and ors.
1020-15—Smetham B and Co, Rajaballi Currimbux v Alli Saheb Haji Miya Faky.
1040-15—Mehta D and L, Messrs Virji Ukeda a firm v Ramchandra Balaram and ors, Pocha and Co.
1044-15—Captain and V, Prier de Saone and Co a firm v Tricumdas Cooverji and anr.
1098-15—Madh K and Ch, Hathibhai Bulakhidas a firm v Sadasukh Savatram & anr.
1121-15—Bihimji and Co, Shrinivasdas Sitaram Bavri v Agarchand Harakhchand.
1128-15—Motichand and D, Laxmichand Panachand v Chandulal Mahasukhlal Parekh.
1129-15—Motichand and D, Messrs Gangaram Khubchand a firm v Amarchand Saidas and anr.
1130-15—Matu J and M, Dharamsey Jetha and Co a firm v Antoldas Hargowandas, Hiralal and Co.
1133-15—G B Pandya, Currimbhai Sultanally a firm v Tyabally Jivanji and anr.
1135-15—N C Dalal, Maneckchand Kissondas Muttra v Ramkrishna Rangnath Bharad.
1145-15—Matu J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd v Prabhakar Vishnu Date.
1148-15—In person, Tekchand Bhagaji and ors v Ruttonji Hormasji Mehta.
1151-15—Malvi H M and R, Dayabhai Jugnwandas Jarriwalla v Dhanji Keshow and anr.
1152-15—Dubash and Co, Jerup Taja and C, a firm v William Cecil Paterson.
1158-15—Craw B and Co, The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd v R K Motishaw and Co a firm, Daphtary F and D.
1164-15—Craigie B and Co, Moro Ramchand Dev v Pandharinath Vinayak Pathak and anr.
1169-15—In person, Kassinath Govindji Mantri v Babu Ahir and ors.
1171-15—Mehta D and L, Bai Dinbai widow v Surajmal Harnandrai.
1173-15—Jehangir M and S, Vasant Jairam Mahatre and anr v Dattatraya Ramrao Kathare.
1178-15—S A Tyabji, Maruti Muktaji Gaikwar v Balwant Sakharam Ghrud.
1179-15—Payne and Co, Pestonji Cowasji Kentivalla v Dhanbaiji.
1185-15—Matu J and M, The National Financing and Com Corp Ltd v Dayashankar Devshanker.
1187-15—Matu J and M, The National Financing and Com Corp Ltd v Narmadassankar Hurjiwan, Purnanand & Co.
1196-15—In person, Messrs Virji Teju and Co a firm v Dharkooji Harkooji.
1197-15—Merwanji K and Co, Nazir Abdulla Dharamsey v Cassamalli Jafferbhoy Dharamsey v Cassamalli Jafferbhoy and anr.
1198-15—Kanga and S, Messrs Valli Mahomed Rahimtulla and Co a firm v Abdul Rehman Manomed Huseinmukri & anr.
1200-15—Bhai K and G, Bai Parson widow and ors v Kasturbai widow and anr, Shroff D and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

78-15—D J Mantri, Vennichand Nihalchand v Chimabai and anr, Jeh M and S, Part heard.
244-15—Patell and Ez, Pratabchand Gulabchand v Soni Purshotamdas Malji and anr, Edg G W and Co.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

842-12—Mulla and M, Syed Abdulla bin Ababacker v Ahmed Fakrudin and ors, Unwalla P and P, Manecklal & Co, Patell and Ez.
1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakrudin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors, Patell and Ez, Manecklal and Co.
42-13—Ragh N and Co, Mamlal Chotalal v Surajmal Teherchand a firm and ors, Surajmal and Co, Edg G W and Co.

Short Cause.

1101-15—Patell and Ez, Messrs Massaji Fathaji and Co a firm v Nathmal Ladhaji and anr, Motichand and D.

Long Causes.

347-15—Pandia and Co, Harsi Keshowji v Bai Rukmabai widow, Vachha and Co.
348-15—Pandia and Co, Mulji Bharmal v Bai Rukhmabai widow, Vachha and Co.
138-15—Unwalla P and P, Kondaji Jacoo v Gulab Balaram and ors, Ragh N & Co, Khan L and M, Bhai K and G, Little and Co.
427-13—Patell and Ez, Bai Hooseinbai widow and ors v Abdul Kayum Abdul Hoosein and anr, Mans H M and Co.
S C Ct 704/24997-14—Chit M and K, Saraswatibai widow v Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar and ors, Little and Co, Craw B and Co.
1050-14—Dastur and Co, Harilal Gangesh v Pragji Valabhdas and anr, Manecklal and Co.
718-14—Malvi H M and R, Lachmandas Multanmal v Atmaram Krishna Bootkar Diksnit and P.
196-15—Shroff D and D, Lilladhar Jivraj v Bachubai widow and ors, Payne and Co, Shroff D and D.
228-15—Ard H D and Co, Dadabhoy Cowasji Jassawalla v Sonabai Perojsha Patell and anr, Jeh M and S.
237-15—Rustomji and G, Saroobai widow and anr v Haji Abubacker Mahomed and ors, Mulla and M, Tyabji D and Co.
634-15—Hiralal and Co, Messrs Hiralal and Co a firm v Vithal Purshotam, Ard H D and Co.
649-15—Capt and V, Kara Parbat v Memon Issa Hasham, Edg G W and Co.
576-15—Jeh M and S, Kamran Lachminarayan a firm v Ganeshram Bahadur Nemani a firm, Purnanand and Co.
645-15—Payne and Co, Mer K and Co, Dayal Dossa and ors v Gordhandas Keshowji and ors, Daph F and D, Payne and Co, Mer K and Co.
711-15—Ard H D and Co, Abraham E J Abraham v Prier De Saone and Co a firm Captain and V.
672-15—Payne and Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powwalla and anr v Jamsetji Cursetji and Powwalla and ors, Daph F and D.
725-15—C P D'Cunha, Ganpat Moroba Warde v Messrs Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan a firm, Daph F and D.
741-15—C P D'Cunha, Prabhakar Bhawram v Rao Saheb Jairam Janardhan Mantri and ors, D J Mantri.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

946-15—N C Dalal Chagan Khushal a firm v The Eastern Bank Ltd and anr Wadia G. & Co 2nd Deft. only.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSE.

252-15—Craige B& C The Textile Mfg. Co Ltd v Solomon Brothers Ltd Sunderdas & Co Part Heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

690-11—Sabnis & G Narayan Sakharam Pendhari & ors v Laxman Hariba Mankar & anr Kanga and S.
399-11—Ardeshir H D & Co Dossibai Hirjibhai Taback v Nawagbai widow and ors Merwangi K & Co Ltd Little & Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1002-15—Captain and V Prier De Saone & Co a firm v Permanand Itchalal & ors Jam R N D for trial and ors Party Soondardas & Co Notice for 5-10-15.

LONG CAUSES.

686-15—Ardeshir H D & Co Dadabhoy Cawasji Jessawalla v Dr Pirojshaw Dinshaji Motiwalla Jehangir M & S.
360-11—Jehangir M & S Chimabai Widow v Dhulla Guppa and ors Daphtary and D Matubhai J & M.
223-14—Paphtary F and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v Thacker Mouji Lildhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.
O S 328-15—Payne & Co Madhowlal Govindram and anr v Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors Payne and Co. Edgelow G W Co.
1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v Krishna Subramany Aiyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co in person.
443-14—Smetham B and Co Kashinath Naaryen Kangootkar v Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain & Vaidya Rustomji & G.
12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v Daphtary Fareira and Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.
S O CT 732/26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v Bai Samratbai Widow Khanderao L & M.
145-15—Khaedrao L &n M Bai Samratbai Widow v Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.
1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.
332-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (In Liquidation) Little & Co.
346-15—Mehta D & L Sha Kooji Dollaji & Co a firm v Thakker Lukhmidas Pragji Mulji and Tha.
363-15—Tyabji D & Co Ranchoddas Vallabhai v Chootlal Jivandas and ors Payne & Co Little & Co.
439-14—Matubhai & M The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in Liquidation) v Narhar Wasudev Raddi & anr Shroff D & D As Settled Manecklal & Co.
809-14—Matubhai J& M Rangildas Harlal v Jagmohandas Dulabhadas Nadirsha and Co.
337-14—Nadirshaw and D Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa v Haji Ebrahim Tyeb & ors Raghavaya N & Co Manecklal & Co.
1427-14—Matubhai J & M The Pioneer Bank Ltd v Vithaldas Manji N C Dalal.
559-15—Kanga and S Vassanji Doongersey v Ebji Oomersey and anr C P Cunha Nadirsha and D.
628-15—Dubash & Co Shah Krishnaji Shivaji and Co a firm v Jagjiwan Raisey Raja Shroff D and D.
575-15—Jehangir S M & H Nemchand Maneckchand & anr v Jaygopaldas Ganeshamdas Dastur & Co.
577-15—D J Mantri Pandurang Vinayack Gore & anr Balkrishna Vinayak Khanolkar Khunderao L & M.
578-15—Madhowji K & Ch Morarji Vussonji Munji and ors v Rahimbhai Ramji Dhanjishaw & B.
424-15—Patell and Ez Dawood Mahomed Deshmukh v Karimbhai Lalbhai Smetham B & Co.
583-15—Rustomji & G Jerbai Widow v The Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance Co Ltd Ardeshir H D & Co.
779-14—Mehta D & L Laxmibai Widow v Parvatibai Widow & anr Raghavaya N & Co Jehangir S M & H.
1070-15—Nadirshaw and D Dewoobai v Keshowrao Raghooji Loat Smetham B & Co.
966-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (inliquidation) v Sir Vithaldas Damodhardas Thackersey Kt & ors Payne & Co Daph F & D Wadia G & Co Captain & V Ragh N & Co Bhar K & G Taybji D & Co Little & Co Malvi H M and R.

Before the Prothonotary in his office.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PANFERISM.

P P No 7-15—In person Radhabai v Bhimaji Pandurang and anr.
P P No 27-15—In person Mathuradas Nathoobhai v Bai Manecbai widow Nanu H & Co.
P P No 28-15—Suit No 1021-15—In person Mahomed Bam v Abde Rehman Azam & ors Rach N & Co Eady G W & Co (for appeal).
P P No 29-15—Suit No 1074-15—In person Bai Harkore widow v Jugmahandas Jamnadas Mody Edg G W & Co.
P P No 30-15—In person Haji Hassan Raza v Haji Mahomed Hassan.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting.

Cathedral Schools Swimming Club, Annual Swimming Gala, Back Bay Baths, 3 p.m.

"Rukshasimahutva Kankshu," by Lalitukaladarsha Mandli, in aid of Dadar Sarvajanik Wachanalaya, Bombay Theatre, 3 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER, and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

November, 8.

154 Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard duties during November, Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6.15 p.m Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, havresacks and water bottles.

4 days 5th to 8th Nov. "F" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.
2 days 9th to 10th Nov. "G" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.
4 days 11th to 14th Nov. "B" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.
5 days 15th to 19th Nov. "C" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.
3 days 20th to 22nd Nov. "A" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.
3 days 23rd to 25th Nov. "E" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.
5 days 26th to 30th Nov. "G" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.

257. "F" Company will parade on Wednesday, 10th instant at 6-15 p.m. instead of Monday, 8th instant.

258. There will be no parade for "E" Company on Tuesday next, the 9th instant.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

NO ITALIAN MAILS.

No Italian Mails were received by the Inward English Mail steamer Mooltan which arrived on Sunday

PRIVATE WIRELESS MESSAGES.

The transmission of private wireless messages between coast stations and ships at sea is entirely suspended from date.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind with the outward Mails of the 29th ultimo passed Suez at 5 p.m. on Friday the 5th instant.

AISHABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated during the month of October was 2,550. Out of these 825 were males, 1,197, females and 528 children and the daily average attendance of patients was 102.

A BROKER ROBBED.

Mr. Dinshaw Bapuji Dadi-Burjor, a broker who lived in his bungalow in Custom's Road at Mahim has complained to the Police that jewellery and cash of the total value of Rs. 4,975 was taken away from his house last Friday night.

DIWALI AND THE WOUNDED INDIAN SOLDIERS.

Her Highness Maharani Indira Bai Saheb Holkar of Indore has forwarded through Mr. Talcherkar the amount of Rs. 200 for the purpose of distributing sweetmeats to wounded Indian soldiers in the Lady Hardinge War Hospital Bombay on Diwali day.

A WATER-LOGGED "BUGLA"

The curious sight was seen in Bombay harbour on Saturday afternoon, of a water-logged "bugla" drifting out to sea with the tide. No efforts to salve the vessel were apparently being made up to the time it swept past the Sunk Rock Light House, where it was seen by one of the "Chronicle's" staff.

Principal Janvier of the Ewing Christian College, Lahore, delivered a lecture on Saturday evening at Mayo Hall on "America and the War" under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association. His Honour Sir James Meston presided. The speaker, who is an American and knows President Wilson personally, expressed the opinion that it was in the interest of the Allies that America remained neutral, for as a neutral it was doing a great deal in helping the refugees from war zones and the prisoners of war. The United States would also be of help in the readjustments after the war.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 39,17,921-3-8; Subscriptions from Guhagar Peta, Rs. 2,753-8-9; Subscriptions from Ahmednagar, Rs. 2,091-6.11; 19th Instalment from Sindh Branch, Rs. 2,000; Subscriptions from Ratnagiri Taluka, Rs. 1,076-7-9; Officers of the Public Works Department, Bombay, Rs. 900; Subscriptions from Rajapur Taluka, Rs. 803-0.3; Subscriptions from Deoghad Taluka, Rs. 644-6-7; 16th Instalment from East Khandesh, Rs. 600; Subscriptions from Khed Taluka, Rs. 593.4-6; Subscriptions from Chiplun Taluka, Rs. 453-8-4; Subscriptions from Sangmeshwar Taluka, Rs. 431-5-11; Subscriptions from Ratnagiri Town, Rs. 354-9; Subscriptions from Mandangad Peta, Rs. 296.8; Subscriptions from Malwan Taluka, Rs. 275-5-3; Subscriptions from Dapoli Taluka, Rs. 209-9; 13th Instalment from Kaira District, Rs. 114.10-6; Subscriptions from Vengurla Taluka, Rs. 67-9-2; 14th Instalment from Manager Government Central Press, Rs. 55-0-5; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 51-8; M. B. T., Rs. 50; Subscriptions from Nasik, Rs. 39.5; C. A. De Souza Esqr., Rs. 35; Mr. C C. Cama and family, Rs. 25; Mr. Anandrao V. Phanse, Rs. 25; Mr. G. S. Wilson, Rs. 15; Mr. Velchand U. Shah, Rs. 12; 5th Instalment from State Officials and Subjects, Sachin State, Rs. 10-10-9; and Sums below Rs. 10; Rs. 8-11; Total Rs. 39,31,913-10-9

PUNJAB BRANCH.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Imperial Indian Relief Fund, held at the house of the Hon. Sir Donald Johnstone, Chief Judge, the Secretary read a statement showing the progress of the fund, its expenditure and investments. Up to 26th October Rs. 13,26,099 and odd had been collected, exclusive of one lakh the Punjab Government granted for cheap grain shops of which Rs. 8,91,849 and odd had been paid into the Central Fund, there being Rs. 1,02,726 still due to be paid to that fund, which will be remitted. Other expenditure comes to Rs. 94,204 and odd on account of cheap grain shops and relief of individual distress. The balance is deposited in the Bank of Bengal.

WOUNDED INDIAN SOLDIERS.

ENTERTAINED BY MARATHA LADIES.

A meeting of Hindu ladies from the Maratha Communities in Bombay was held in the gardens of Javji Bhuwan, Grant Road, yesterday to celebrate the "Brother's Day" Festival or the Bhaubij and to entertain their wounded soldier-brothers who in the right Kshatriya spirit had shown their valour on the battlefield. H. H. Laxmibai Gaikwad took the chair. The Maharani in giving the history of the Divali festival, compared the Kaiser with the demon Narkasur and our King Emperor with God Vishnu and spoke of the invaluable services rendered to the Empire by the Indian warriors in the by the Indian warriors in the resent European war and said they owed a duty to these soldier-brothers who had shed blood for their King and the Empire.

A collection of Rs. 200 was made at the meeting and it was arranged to send the amount to H. E. Lady Willingdon.

After light refreshments, the singing of the National Anthem in Marathi and the usual vote of thanks, the meeting dispersed.

CHIKITSAK SAMOOHA SCHOOLS.

OPENING OF AN ARTS EXHIBITION.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police opened an interesting art and drawing exhibition on Saturday afternoon in the premises of the Chikitsak Samooha Hall, Girgaum. Since 1909 the authorities of the Chikitsak Samooha schools have been conducting Arts classes for the benefit of both the boy and girl students. The works exhibited on Saturday were executed by the students and teachers of these classes. The drawing and painting classes are under the direction of Mr. G. W. Parab, an accomplished artist from the Academy of Fine Arts, Italy. The exhibition opened by Mr. Edwardes contained a number of striking oil and water-colour paintings by Mr. Parab and his pupils. On Saturday Mr. Parab was presented with a gold medal on behalf of the Samooha. A silver medal was presented to Mr. V. K. Kulkarni of the Sir J. J. School of Art, who is supervising the drawing classes of the Samooha.

Music and singing are also taught in the school and the presentation of a gold medal at the hands of Mr. Edwardes was made to a bright little boy, who was reported to have come out first in a singing competition held recently in Bombay, in which all the secondary schools of the city participated. The boy in question gave a fine exhibition of his musical parts.

The exhibition is worth a visit, though organised on a modest scale. In addition to sketches in water-colours and oil, lead-work, plaster-work, and needlework are also shown.

FIRE AT JIWANJI PRESS.

A GODOWN GUTTED.

On Saturday morning a fire broke out in the Jiwanji Press godown which is situated at Ghoropdeo, with the result that the whole godown was gutted including a large number of bales which were inside and cotton waste. Saturday being Diwali holiday the place was closed and no work was being done. At about ten in the morning smoke was observed to come from the building and on information being given to the Fire Brigade authorities the fire engines from Babula Tank, Haines Road, Byculla, Mandvi and Chinch Bunder, ran up to the spot, but by the time they had arrived the whole building was quite a mass of flames, the fire having extended through the floors to the roof. The fire was got under at about 11-15 a.m. The damage done has not yet been estimated, nor the cause of the fire been found out.

ARYAN BROTHERHOOD CONFERENCE.

LAST DAY'S SITTING.

The Aryan Brotherhood conference met again yesterday under the presidency of Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarker. The resolutions which were drafted by a representative committee which was appointed on Friday last, came before the Conference.

The first resolution was that:

This Conference affirms its conviction that the time is come, firstly to carry on a sustained and organised effort to educate the Hindu community as to the numerous disruptive and disintegrating evils, which have sapped the foundations of unity and brotherhood so as to check all healthy growth and progress and secondly, to take definite practical steps with a view to remove those evils and ensure the onward march of the people of the country along with the advancing nations of the civilized world.

This was proposed by Mr. K. R. Daphtary who in moving it he quoted the example of Mahomed Gazni who broke the idol of Somnath, and there was no one to protect it because nobody thought it his duty to do so, as there were so many disruptive elements then, as now. The time for talking had gone by. Now was the time to do work. They must devote their energies to greater problems to enable them to take their place in the council of humanity. How can they be fit for freedom unless they gave freedom to their womenfolk. He quoted the example of Japan and asked them to take individual action when only can good results ensue.

It was supported by Mr. V. B. Mehta in a long speech. The resolution was unanimously accepted.

The second resolution before the conference was that:

This Conference, while recognizing the advantages in some respects of the special efforts of several castes of the Hindu community for their own individual progress and amelioration, regrets that such sectional movements lead to narrowness, which must of necessity prove hostile to the unification of the people at large as a nation.

Mr. N. B. Divatia in moving its adoption said that these were great disadvantage in the present system. They were great hinderances in the unification of India as a nation. The interests of the nation were greater than that of any individual. Mr. M. K. Gandhi had told them that the country was always before any particular caste.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi who seconded the proposition, referred to the communal institutions which had been started of late years by many of the castes. He said that the disadvantages of these were greater than the apparent advantages. They further divided the communities and made the distinctions more permanent. Unity was success.

It was further supported by Mr. M. A. Master and passed unanimously.

CASTE AND POLITICAL PROGRESS.

The third resolution dealt with the evils of caste and was a comprehensive one. It was that:

Caste is a great obstacle to the political progress of the country inasmuch as it retards a proper understanding between the State and the people and between the various sections of the people themselves, prevents the even growth of feelings of amity and robust patriotism amongst them and presents obstacles to the rendering of that full help in matters civil as well as military, which the State has a right to expect from the people and which is their duty and privilege to offer to the State.

Mr. D. G. Padhye said that political and social reform should advance hand in hand for the progress of the country. The Aryan Brotherhood went one better and thought that the caste system was a most important reform. The caste system was a great obstacle in political advancement. Even good government could not do good unless the castes are removed. But good government was not the ultimate aim of India. They wanted self-government and the caste system was the greatest hinderance in national and democratic government. They must first of all remove caste distinctions.

At this stage Sir Ramkrishna had to go away and the chair was occupied by Sir Narayan who thanked Sir Ramkrishna for coming there and giving them the benefit of his ripe wisdom and experience.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai then supported the resolution and said that as a Gujarati he felt the evil of caste with the utmost rigour than any other section. Caste was coming in the way of political reform and physical culture. Good physique was necessary for success in life. If they broke caste, they could secure national unity.

Mr. S. S. Nayak further supported it and the resolution was passed without any dissentient.

The conference then considered the economic aspect of the caste system and the resolution read that:

The differences and distinctions of caste in vogue in this country interfere in many ways with the industrial and economic development of the country.

Mr. N. M. Muzumdar in the course of his speech, moving the resolution said that caste interfered with the economic development of the country. Economic progress was as essential as anything for the creation of a larger and fuller life. Hindus were divided into three thousand castes, the Brahmins themselves having nearly eight hundred castes among them. Social cleavage barred the development of life. Cleavage hindered co-operation. The speaker combated the idea that caste tended to the creation of skilled artisans. These restrictions limited some castes to particular vocations. It prevented the mobility of labour; it was a great drawback. The caste system must break down when large and organised industries required to be built up. Industrial development was the one great thing necessary, but caste prevented this. Caste must be abolished to enable the down trodden to rise in the social scale. Progress was necessary. They must break the fetters of caste and create a new harmony for the regeneration of the country. In the modern world the race was to the swift and victory was to the united.

Mr. N. M. Joshi seconded the proposition and being further supported, was accepted unanimously.

ELEVATION OF WOMANHOOD.

The fifth resolution before the Conference was:—

This Conference desires to put on record its emphatic opinion that the progress of the community depends essentially on the elevation, education and enlightenment of its womanhood, and that these are seriously obstructed by the differences and distinctions of caste in vogue in this country, especially in the case of castes and subcastes of small numerical strength.

Mrs. Rasikmani Desai moved the resolution in Gujrathi and said that there were no two opinions that the womanhood should be given proper education. The Aryan Brotherhood should go on with their work irrespective of ridicule that may be cast at them and then only will they achieve success.

Mrs. Maharanishanker Kavi supported the resolution.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

The sixth resolution dealt with the Hindu Marriage Bill. It was that:

This Conference is of opinion that marriages between Hindus of different castes are in conformity with ancient Hindu usage, Shastras and religious authorities and that the legal and other obstacles that lie in their way are detrimental to the natural development of the community; this Conference recommends strongly the removal of these bars and impediments and wishes in particular to represent to the Legislature the necessity of passing a measure to remove all doubt regarding the validity of marriages among Hindus irrespective of the castes or sub-castes to which they belong; and this Conference approves of the bill drafted by the Aryan Brotherhood (appended hereto) and submitted to the Legislative Department of the Government of India on the 11th August 1911.

Mr. S. V. Mukerjia said they had exalted hypocricy in these days. They advocated widow remarriage, but never followed what they preached. The car of social reform had to move slowly to the speaker's regret. They had not proceeded very much beyond the beginnings of social reform. He criticised the methods of those people who appealed to their old Shastras and said there was no sanction in those sacred books for marriages between the sub-castes. But this was not the fact, as Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarker had proved to the hilt. But even if it could not be proved by excerpts from old books, a system which was bad ought to be abolished, no matter how ancient it was. The caste system was a primitive remedy for specialising, but in the modern times they had intelligence and anyone could choose a profession which he had at heart.

Mr. Gajanan B. Vaidya, Mr. Maharanshanker Kavi and Mr. Lilladhar Roy Sampat supported the resolution and it was passed unanimously.

The last resolution touching the... to be given to Hindu converts in re-entering Hinduism read that:

This Conference is of opinion that facilities should be given to Hindu converts to return to the Hindu fold and that the portals of Hindusim should be made as Catholic as they were of yore.

Dr. K. J. Desai said that formerly Hinduism was open to all. He referred to the inroads made by Mahomedanism into the Hindu community because of the want of solidarity. He quoted the example of Christian missionaries who converted Hindus. The depressed class was largely drawn upon for the purpose of swelling the number of these converts. They must draw upon the ancient Hindu ideals if they were desirous of success in their movement. Were they to keep their doors closed for ever, and continue the caste system? The idea of forming a nationality would soon be achieved if they went on with their good work of abolishing caste distinctions and opening the portals of Hinduism to all.

Mr. V. M. Shah supported it and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. K. R. Daphtary thanked all those who had co-operated to make the Conference such a success.

Mr. D. G. Padhye proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Narayan which was passed with acclamation.

Sir Narayan in replying said that it was not a time for mere speaking. They must act up to what they had spoken. Caste will go, and go it must if not in our time, perhaps after many years. They must elevate the lower class by abolishing castes, and only then could they grow better economically. They must reduce the whole problem to what he called "homely exactitude." They must show them that industrial development was necessary and they could then help to abolish castes. Woman must be educated. Woman was the prime builder of nations. They must not be apathatic; they must be full of energy and persevere in their work.

The Aryan Brotherhood had met just before the greater movements like the National Congress, Social Conference and other assemblies. They must all do their best to help those greater movements by helping liberally with money and all kinds of assistance. On account of the lamented death of Sir Pherozeshah they had lost a great support of the Congress, but without being dispirited by his death they must work harder and more strenuously. They must carry those higher movements to a triumphant conclusion. Then only could they be said to have achieved their duty. A great calamity had befallen them, but they must persevere. He again thanked the workers.

The Conference then dissolved.

HOW TO RETRENCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The people of India have not lagged behind in supporting the authorities in the conduct of this war; the various funds for the relief of the sick and disabled are well patronized by rich and poor alike. We are asked to economise in order to give more and there is every indication that the advice will not be in vain.

May one suggest to the Government to retrench in one very profitable direction at this time? To those, who like myself are not Government servants, it appears that Government will save a great deal by asking those public servants, at present on the eve of retirement, to continue in service if they are mentally and physically fit. A stringent application of this rule will save Government quite an appreciable amount, owing to the less number of pensions to be paid and the temporary blocking of promotions.—Yours etc.,

S. K. B.

Nov. 5, 1915.

Sub-Inspector Adam Khan of Sind Police, previously reported under trial at the High Court for criminal misappropriation of money while on district duty, has been found guilty by a mixed jury and remanded to gaol pending delivery of judgment.

A MINSTREL CELEBRITY.

A LINK WITH THE PAST.

Quite a celebrity has just arrived in Bombay—none other than Mr. "Billy" Hart, a famous pioneer of American minstrelsy and the great circus show business, that was so ably exploited by the redoubtable Barnum.

Mr. Hart is in his 67th year, and is now bringing to a close a career of remarkable activity, with a final tour round before retiring from the show business for good. The big company with which he has been touring the Far East was only recently disbanded, but he brings with him to Bombay the original Alabama double quartette of Southern Negroes, all of whom were born in slavery. Not one amongst them is under sixty years of age, and all are as sprightly and light-hearted as a group of jolly sand boys. As Mr. Hart's appearance and vivacity also suggest his having deprived Old Father Time of a few long weary marches, he must be possessed of a rejuvenating elixir of some kind of work such remarkable effect on himself and his company of veteran warblers.

Mr. Hart has a Murisa mule called Napoleon, which appears with him at each performance in his original production "Parson Lee of Tennessee," a part that made "Billy Hart" famous throughout America. The age of this mule no one knows, and his ancestry has defied the efforts of the most eminent American geneologists of the day to trace.

Even a brief summary of Mr. Hart's eventful life so far, would make a brodingnagian volume, but the following few excepts of a few of his more notable experiences and associations will afford some idea of an interesting show-magnate who is going to do his best to link up the present with the almost forgotten days of a famous American era of entertainment with the past.

It was Billy Hart who originated Tony Pastor's great minstrel "turn," the combination including, the late Charles Frohman, G. K. Emett, Nat Goodwin, Billy Emmerson, Lilian Russell, Lola Crabtree, Maggie Mitchell, and Minnie Madren, now Mrs. Harrison Grey Fick, America's leading actress. "Billy" has a good deal to say about the origin of some of the great circus fakes, which took in millions of people all over the world in the 'Seventies and early 'Eighties. "The Wild Man of Borneo" he says originated in this way—Signor Blitz, one of Barnum's magicians, was in Romeo somewhere about 1870, and among the hills there came across a man whose body was covered with silky brown hair about three inches long. Blitz saw his chance, and by skilful manipulation of the man induced him to come to America. This man, who was as harmless as a kitten was translated into the "Wild Man of Borneo," and for thirty years frightened children out of their wits and mystified millions of adults, as one of Barnum's side show attractions. After thirty years with the show this "Wild Man" retired to a little truck farm, near Bangor, where he died about ten years ago.

Then there was the colassal fake of the famous White Elephant "Old Empress," alive at the present day in the Cincinnati Zoo, though there are few aware of its identity. Doc Westlake, Barnum's side show manager, conceived the idea. He was working with some chemical preparations when it struck him all of a heap. He took an ordinary elephant, covered it with a chemical preparation that turned its hide into a dull cream colour, and displayed the result to Barnum. Barnum tumbled to the point at once and went straight at it. He sent abroad India and had 50 Siamese brought over. He got quite a shock when the pious Siamese suddenly dropped down before the old elephantine fraud and started worshipping it. This incident gave Barnum a further cue, and he at once dubbed it "The Sacred White Elephant," and the public fell for that likewise. The elephant was an immense attraction until the preparation began to wear off, and it was then sold to the Cincinnati Zoo where it still remains.

It would take up too much space to recount the sensation of the Siamese Twins of which Mr. Hart was the lecturer: of his association with the stage, when he played a leading role in the first production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," given in Booth's Theatre in 1878 and other stirring incidents in an eventful career. Mr. Hart will open shortly at one of the theatres for a short season and will speak for himself.

Mr. Hart is staying at Watson's Hotel, where he will be glad to receive old friends among the local American community.

Official and Personal

Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock will arrive at Nagpur during the Mohurrum holidays and be the guests of Sir Henry Drake-Brockman, Judicial Commissioner.

The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces and Berar, will go on tour on the 11th November. Leaving Nagpur by motor he will reach Seoni in the evening and proceed to Jubbulpore the following morning. After four days' halt there, he will go to Narsingpur on the 17th instant. Lady and Miss Robertson, and the Hon. Mr. Mullah will accompany him.

Colonel Muspratt-Williams, Director-General of Explosives in India is now at Karachi on inspection duty and is visiting the huge bulk oil installations at Kiamari Port.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon leave Mahableshwar on the 10th instant for a tour, visiting Belgaum, Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Hampi, Ranibennur, the Gersappa Falls, Goa, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Janjira, Alibag and Kennery Island, also the forts at Malvan, Viziadurg and Arnala, returning to Bombay on the 23rd idem.

Sir John and Lady Heaton, were among the passengers, who arrived here yesterday from London by the P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Mooltan.

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—invigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new. 4

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Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.
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HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Have Hot Muffins for Tea.
Real English muffins—hot from the oven—how everyone will enjoy them. And it is quite easy to make them light and digestible with
Paisley Flour (Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.
Recipes in every tin.

LATE SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

AN IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL.

UNIQUE COSMOPOLITAN ASSEMBLAGE.

LARGEST PROCESSION EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA IN MOURNING.

ELOQUENT PRESS TRIBUTES.

The funeral of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta took place on Saturday morning, and the public of Bombay showed their deep regard and affection for the departed statesman in an unmistakable manner, by turning up in their thousands to pay their last tribute of respect to him. The spacious compound of his residence at Nepean Sea Road was filled to its utmost capacity and for want of room many had to stand outside the compound. All classes and communities were represented in the vast assemblage and a noteworthy feature of it was the large number of the rising generation, students belonging to different communities, who stood outside the compound and followed the funeral procession up to the compound of the Towers of Silence. After the last rites of the Zoroastrian religion had been performed, according to the custom prevailing in the community, the Parsis went to have a last reverential look at the remains of the deceased patriot. This took up more than an hour and the funeral procession then started for the Towers of Silence. It was the largest funeral procession ever seen in Bombay, and the immensity of its size might be gauged from the fact that the last line of mourners had not yet emerged from the compound of the deceased gentleman's bungalow when the funeral bier had already reached the steps of the Towers of Silence. It was one seething mass of humanity from the compound of the bungalow right up to the steps of the Towers of Silence. Apart from the procession, a large number of people had collected on both sides of the road, and everybody reverentially bowed his head as the earthly remains of the great statesman were carried to the Towers. Here also a large number of people, who had not been able to be present at his bungalow, had collected. The body was then taken inside the compound of the Towers where more rites were performed. It was the most impressive funeral ever seen in Bombay, and the people of Bombay paid a fitting tribute to the memory of their foremost citizen. At the least computation more than 10,000 people attended.

H. E. the Governor was represented by Mr. Jukes.

A FUNERAL ORATION.

After the body had been consigned to the Towers of Silence, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar delivered an eloquent address on the eminent services rendered to his country by the deceased statesman.

He said that their hearts bled that day in a manner which within his memory at least they had never bled so sorely before, because that day they had lost one whom they might fittingly call one of the mightiest of men, one who possessed the qualities of head and heart which were the marks of a born leader, but who, over and above those qualities, possessed the spirit of a dominating personality, which made him a leader of his country, who knew how to fight its battle and to set to others a high example of courage even amidst most depressing circumstances. His force of intellect, his capacity to probe a question, however, intricate, his fearlessness, and his sound and independent judgment gave him an influence in the country such as few possessed. As a combatant, he had hardly been surpassed by his contemporaries, and his power of debate was such that on many occasions his opponents wished that he would be absent when any controversial question was to be discussed. He was not a popularity hunter, yet like all true leaders of men, he valued public opinion and respected it and even at times respected popular prejudices. He had marked social tendencies of the time while attending his public duties and was free from individual idiosyncrasies. He was especially rich in one quality, which others were said to lack, namely, the character which distinguished him throughout his life and which in plain language is known by the Anglo-Saxon word "grit."

The new India of to-day owed a great deal to the beneficent influence of British rule which was in the making of men like Sir Pherozeshah. When Sir Pherozeshah returned from England, after having been called to the Bar, he saw the vision of new India like a seer, and a seer he was in the political horizon of the country. What they witnessed to-day was the progressive tendency within New India, which was creating a sense of nationality and a strength of conviction among the young men of the day. All this was due to the seeds sown by the generation of Indian patriots of the genuine type of whom Sir Pherozeshah was one, and among whom Sir Pherozeshah's figure stood most prominently as the shining light of his country.

Sir Narayan asked his Parsi brethren, who had gathered there to follow the example of their great leader, who had taught them noble lessons in life. The Parsi community had acted as an interpreter in the East and in the West, socially, industrially and politically. They owed a great debt to the Parsis, who had produced leaders who were by their eminent qualities fitted to lead their countrymen. They had set a noble example to their Hindu and Mahomedan brethren. But beyond that the one rare gift that they had made to India was that they had given her a noble son like Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, a true lover of his country and a friend of freedom and liberty. When the history of British India was written page after page would shine with the name of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, whose popularity was not of a fleeting character, but was of such a permanent nature that his name would last as long as British rule in India endured. They had followed him to his grave to-day and now they must follow him in his life work and in his spirit, his love for his country and his indomitable spirit of combativeness, and above all his spirit of constitutional ways of striving for the liberty and progress of his country under British rule. While their tears were still fresh, Sir Narayan asked them to make a determination to follow in his noble example to advance the cause of the country. Once he had said that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was a bulwark of the British Empire, but he would say to-day and always that Sir Pherozeshah was really one of the greatest bulwarks of the British Empire.

Among those present at the funeral were: The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy; Sir Dinshaw M. Petit; Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar; Sir Dorab Tata; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Sir Temulji B. Nariman; the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. D. E. Wacha; the Hon. Mr. Abdulhusein Adamji Pirbhoy; the Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas; the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; the Hon. Mr. M. Samarth; the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; Messrs. M. A. Jinnah, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, P. R. Cadell, Cowasji Jehangir, Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, Raton J. Tata, Pheroze C. Sethna, B. G. Horniman, Rustomji B. R. Jijibhoy, Narotam Morarji Gokuldas, H. S. Dixit, D. A. Khare, A. P. Brewis, N. V. Gokhale, D. G. Padhye, J. B. Petit, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. M. C. Javle, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Dr. R. Ranina, Khan Bahadur Dr. N. Choksi, Dr. Seervai, Mr. Cursetji N. Wadia, Mr. N. M. Patel, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. Merwanji M. Cama, Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, Khan Bahadur B. D. Registrar, Rao Bahadur Sundersdas Narandas, Mr. S. B. Kapadia, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Mr. K. B. Marzban, Mr. S. C. Dhondy, Dr. D. B. Master, Dr. Jehangir Cursetji, Major G. Liston, Mr. C. V. Mehta, Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur D. P. Sanjana, Shams-ul-Ulma J. J. Mody, Dastur D. Garda, Mr. N. N. Saher, Mr. S. E. Warden, Mr. N. J. Gamadia, Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Mr. Rustom N. Vatchagandhy, Mr. J. B. Marzban, Mr. B. J. Wadia, Mr. S. S. Rangneker, Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji, Mr. Currimbhoy A. Pirbhoy, Mr. A. M. Jivanji, Mr. M. K. Azad, Mr. B. N. Apakhatyar, Dr. F. Joshi, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Mr. J. M. Framji Petit, Mr. Rustom E. Bharucha, Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, Mr. Kaikhusro M. Minocheherhomji, Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur, Mr. Sheriff Deoji Kanji, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, and many others.

UTHAMNA CEREMONIES IN MOFUSSIL.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Nov. 7.

The Uthamna ceremony of the late Sir P. M. Mehta was performed this evening by the Parsi community at the Fire Temple. After the ceremony was concluded Dustoor Dhalla, the head priest of the Parsis and Mr. Panthakey, Chairman of the Parsi Anjuman, delivered short speeches praising the qualities and the work of the deceased.

The following telegram was subsequently sent to Lady Mehta:—"The Parsi Anjuman assembled at the Uthamna ceremony records with deep regret the irreparable loss occasioned by the sad demise of Sir Pherozeshaw, an illustrious member of our community and most devoted and patriotic son of India and offers you and family heartful sympathy and condolence."

Arrangements are being made to convene a public meeting of the citizens of Karachi.

BROACH, Nov. 7.

The Parsi Anjuman of Broach performed the Uthamna ceremony of the late Sir P. M. Mehta at Jamshed Baug at three o'clock this afternoon.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

Lady Mehta continues receiving messages of sympathy from all parts of India. These include messages from H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar, Mr. Surendranath Banerji, Sir S. P. Sinha, the Hon. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy and many others.

The Gujarat Sabha, Ahmedabad, has sent to Lady Mehta its respectful condolences on the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

The Hon. Dr. Sapru, President of the United Provinces Congress Committee, has sent the following wire to Mr. Wacha:—"Mournful news of our great leader's death received here with profound sorrow. Loss to country irreparable. United Provinces Congress Committee deeply sympathise with Lady Mehta and family in their terrible affliction."

LUCKY-DAY SALES POSTPONED.

The Anjuman-i-Islam schools were closed on Saturday last as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta.

The lucky-day sales at the Bombay Share Bazaar which should in the ordinary course have been made on Saturday have been postponed till Tuesday out of respect to the memory of the deceased patriot.

The offices of Sir Shapurji Broacha and Mr. Premchand Roychand were similarly temporarily closed on Saturday. The temporary postponement of the lucky-day sales is the first occurrence of its kind in the history of the Bombay Share Bazaar.

The Library and Reading Rooms of the Aryan Brotherhood were closed for the day on Saturday.

The Catholic Educational Institute at Gowalia Tank Road was closed on Saturday out of respect to the deceased patriot.

PRESS TRIBUTES.

BOMBAY.

All the Bombay vernacular papers came out in black borders and made highly eulogistic references to the eminent services rendered to his country by the deceased patriot. The one note which constantly recurs in these leading articles is the reference to the great influence wielded by the deceased statesman in the counsel of the country, and they all describe him as "the most dominating personality of Indian politics in modern times."

The "Times of India" wrote on Saturday:—We all feel the poorer by his death. The dauntless patriot and the eminent citizen will never be replaced; outside these great activities, thousands will mourn the death of a good friend and a very likeable man, one who fought hard but fought fair, one who nourished a robust faith in the Empire and in the future of India in the Empire, and one who gave the best years of his life to the service of his country, and to the city which he was largely instrumental in raising to the status of the best-governed in India and the second in the Empire.

The "English Mail" writes:—His civic activities were extraordinary and it is not too much to say that the splendid condition of Bombay at the present day is largely due to Sir Pherozeshah's whole-hearted efforts in having maintained the Corporation at its high standard of efficiency. He was a born fighter, and strenuously combated the influence of bunkum, jobbery or toadyism exerting themselves in the Municipal administration of this city with such tenacity of purpose that the Bombay Corporation has been recognised as the premier Municipal body of India. In this respect Sir Pherozeshah will be very difficult to replace.

The "Hindi Punch" says:—The unfortunate event, which bulletins slowly prepared us for, has unfortunately come too soon and Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, the greatest of living Indians of the day, the uncrowned king of the three hundred millions of India's teeming population, the trusted adviser, guide, philosopher and friend, not less of His Majesty and his Ministers and the representatives of His Majesty in India, than of His Majesty's subjects, loaded with honours and yet honoured all the more in the hearts of the people, has suddenly passed away. The lion's roar has ceased; indeed it had ceased already during the last six months. No more shall the civic life and activities of Bombay have at their helm the astute intellect, the unfailing wisdom, the deep resource, and the stream of happy eloquence to help them in their work. The larger interests of the country will lose for generations to come that great mind that, with a farsighted and statesmanlike devotion, could look ahead and look beyond, and that seldom made a mistake. That exemplary life of selfless disinterested work, the life devoted whole-heartedly to the magnificent uprearing of the Indian nation and Indian public opinion, the life that knew no rest, and the man who never could be spared and was not spared, has passed away. Great is the national calamity at a time when Empire-builders are needed, and mighty is the loss of the Indian statesman and patriot, who was as great in his political and imperial foresight, as any Empire-builder in history.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed" says: "His death leaves a stupendous gap in the public life of India, which it will be difficult to fill for a long time."

The "Hindustan" and "Akhbar-i-Soudagar" says:—The great Zoroastrian who has just "shuffled off his mortal coil," and made India a bankrupt in the matter of statesmanship, may not, inaptly, be called a phenomenon. Patriots and orators there have been in India—but we doubt if, not only this land, but any country in the world, can match him; and, in the multitudinous nature of his activities, he was, indeed, the "Uncrowned King" of India. The only parallel to such an 'octagonal' and strenuous life that we can find in the British Empire is that of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, —the "Uncrowned King" of Birmingham. And India loses this Parsi hero just when she needed him most. He was, a Burke and Fox combined. With the humanity of the latter, he had the rugged sobriety of the author of the "Reflections on the French Revolution." He was, indeed, more than that—the Chatham of Indian politics. His eagle eye, his bugle voice—even Death cannot dim their lustre. The "echo" will live in India's heart. May that echo make the pulse of each Indian throb with his honest patriotism. By Sir Pherozeshah's death, not only India, the Empire, but the whole world, too, has become the poorer. For, men like him belong to no particular country. They claim the world for their kingdom. If a lead pen could shed tears, ours would. But the heart bleeds as will that of India to-day. The last of the noble "trinity" has gone. Telang first, Tyebji next, and last, but the greatest of them all —Sir Pherozeshah.

The "Praja Mitra and Parsi" says:—India will recognise that the country has lost in him a true patriot, a sincere friend, a genuine leader of men, who in a spirit of loyalty gave all that he could to the land of his birth. Like Gokhale Sir Pherozeshah sought no reward, no distinction; if these came, they came unsought, and he leaves behind him the record of a life of more than forty years of disinterested service rendered ungrudgingly out of the abundance of the heart.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" says: "His death is a loss not only to the Parsi community and to India but the whole Empire."

The "Indu Prakash" writes:—Bombay without Sir Pherozeshah seems so incongruous, the void created is so vast, the loss so stupendous! And why Bombay, say all India. Coming so soon after the loss of Gokhale and Cotton, this loss—heavier and more irreparable loss, we say it without disparagement—seems to be a culmination of the misfortunes of the day which are overweighing the country. In every section or circle, in every association or organized body the death of Sir Pherozeshah must come as a most shocking blow.....Whether in the Senate, in the Legislative Council, in the Corporation, Sir Pherozeshah's familiar face will be missed. Bombay, Sir Pherozeshah was always proud to call it "my" city. The master spirit of our city seems to have gone away by Sir Pherozeshah's death. There was but one Sir Pherozeshah, and who is there to take his place? His indomitable will, his unrivalled forensic skill, his good humour, his formidable independence, his lofty patriotism, which knew no creed or sect in its operation, his rare sagacity, his ripe wisdom, made him for over half a century the acknowledged leader "the uncrowned King" of India. Of the Congress, he was the most devoted champion, and that body will meet in December under the shadow of a personal calamity so to say, greater than the Surat debacle. All India mourns her greatest son, and we of us in Bombay, our sorrow is too deep and unutterable to find vent in words.

The "Dnyan Prakash," the Marathi daily newspaper of Poona, writes:—Modern India has witnessed a good many and respected leaders rise and pass away and there are also, fortunately for us, several revered leaders still spared to us. But it is difficult to come across a second man like Sir Pherozeshah, who, in disregard of what the public or the Government might think of his action, would not budge an inch from the position which in his judgment he had decided was the one most conducive to public welfare. The political movement in this country has given birth to various parties and various creeds. But the first place among those who have striven to keep the movement intact and confined to the strict path of constitutionalism must be given to Sir Pherozeshah.

CALCUTTA.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

The "Statesman" in the course of an editorial referring to the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta writes:—"The late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta may, perhaps, be best described as the Joseph Chamberlain of Bombay. As a politician Sir Pherozeshah passed through the not uncommon phases of vehement opposition and criticism of the Government mellowing down in his later years to a much more restrained and impartial attitude. He never gave up his sturdy independence, but his influence was consistently exerted on the side of moderation. Like many successful politicians in India and in other countries Sir Pherozeshah was a barrister in large practice. His death at the age of 70 is a great loss to India and an irreparable deprivation to Bombay.

Referring to the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta the "Bengalee" in a leading article writes:—"Verily we have fallen on evil times. Scarcely a week has elapsed since we noticed the death of Sir Henry Cotton when another stunning blow has fallen on India. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta is no more. Impoverished as Bombay was by the death of Mr. Gokhale, his righthand man, there was Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the old block holding himself with his brilliant record of public services as a perennial source of inspiration. His was a forceful personality which will ever be missed in Indian politics. When the "Lion of Bombay" roared many an autocracrat quacked in his shoes. His has always been an enlivening presence in the Council Chambers. He was not a man to stand any nonsense, no matter from what quarter it came. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was his name, but more ferocious than his name were his speeches. The crown that Bombay put on his head was fully deserved. He occupied the civic chair in Bombay for so many years and with such credit and efficiency that the local bureaucracy had a very bad time of it to dislodge him from his rightful position. The National Congress has lost one of its foremost pillars. The latest acquisition to the tower of silence has made India poor indeed. He is one of those who gave India her voice and her vocal organ will be sensibly weakened with the death of the great orator of Bombay. When he spoke at a monster famine meeting in the Town Hall of Calcutta presided over by Lord Curzon, that cultured elocutionist was compelled to pay a glowing tribute to his wonderful eloquence. The Bombay Presidency Association has lost in him one of its chief shining lights. It was Sir Pherozeshah Mehta who principally introduced Mr. Gokhale to public life. He was a close connoisseur in both talent and public spirit and both Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Wacha owe a great deal to his lead and guidance. He was one of the brilliant group of legal luminaries who have done so much to build up public life in India. A mighty product of European culture, he was, however, proof against the utilitarian and self-seeking spirit which has unfortunately come to be associated with it in more recent times. He was no doubt a little autocratic, but this is a weakness inseparable from all virile individuality. His death will be keenly felt by Bombay nay by all India when the National Assembly will hold its sittings in the Capital of the Western Presidency. Even this morning our Bombay telegram looked forward to his speedy recovery and lively session of the Congress next December. But man proposes and God disposes. We don't know why we are being bereaved of our great patriots in such quick succession. We can only hope that their mantle will fall on the younger representatives of the present generation and thus enable their spirits to fully enjoy bliss. We have no words to adequately express the irreparable loss which India has sustained by Sir Pherozeshah's death, specially when we are on the eve of weighty changes. Our peace casualities are coming to be no less grievous than the war casualties of Europe. We tremble to think what is in store for us, but our last refuge is in the words of the Prophet "Thy will be done."

The "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" writes:—We are shocked to learn from Bombay that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta died yesterday at noon. In him India has lost one of her best sons. He was one of those luminaries who have done so much in building up the public life of India. As a Municipal Commissioner he did much to improve the civic life of Bombay. As a Congressman, though at times somewhat of an autocrat, he endeavoured to bring forward to the notice of the public the many wants of India. He was a brilliant orator and an organiser. When he came here on the last occasion he came here with Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji during the Calcutta Congress. His death will be mourned by the whole Indian nation. We offer our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family.

The "Indian Mirror" writes:—"It is impossible to write too highly of the career of a man who by his sterling qualities came to be called "The Uncrowned King of Bombay."

MADRAS.

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

The "Madras Mail" writes:—Unlike the ordinary run of Indian politicians all his activities and ideas were characterised by a cheery optimism, which enabled him to control and direct many movements in the country into a haven of rest. In the most trying period of political unrest and economic disturbances all India was looking forward to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's magnetic and strong personality to direct the political activities in the coming years into fruitful channels, assuring the people sufficient progress along the lines the wisdom of which has been tested by time and justified by experience.

The "Swadesha Mitram" writes:—In his death India has lost a born leader, a man of lofty ideas and noble heart, and a great orator. The void created by such a man it will take a long time to fill.

ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

On receipt of the news of the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya wrote to the "Leader" as follows:—

"I am deeply grieved to hear of the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. It is impossible at this moment when the shock caused by the sad news is so fresh to attempt to estimate the loss the country has sustained in the passing away of one of the most clear-sighted statesmen and unbending patriots that India has known, whose glorious record of public life of nearly half a century will ever remain a matter of grateful pride to his countrymen and a source of inspiration to future generations of Indians. It is a great national misfortune that we have lost Sir Pherozeshah at a time when we most needed his clear judgment and firm guidance in the great task that awaits us in the near future and would that he had been spared a few years more to serve the Motherland, whose cause he so ardently advocated and whose honour he so worthily upheld!"

The "Leader" writes:—"No greater political leader has India known. There have been men distinguished by various qualities in as rich measure or even richer measure in the quality of leadership. However, Sir Pherozeshah surpassed them all and as a debater he stood equally unmatched. His countrymen and their sacred national cause are left leaderless and desolate. What can be said in such an hour laden with grief! The great good God can be our only consolation and comfort."

LAHORE.

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

Referring to the death of Sir Pherozeshah the "Punjabee" writes:—One of the foremost Indians of his time and generation, the death of Sir Pherozeshah deprives Bombay of her greatest citizen and the country of one of her noblest, most manly and most devoted sons. No Indian of his generation or of these two generations, if we omit the great Dadabhai Naoroji, filled a greater or more conspicuous place in the eyes of his countrymen or of the Government. The first is easily explained. One has only to recount the great and priceless services rendered by this distinguished Indian to the country to understand the esteem in which he was universally held. But when one remembers that there never was an Indian who led a more combative life, who took a more active part in the political controversies of the time or was a more outspoken critic of official measures and policy, one is filled with astonishment at the esteem in which he was held by the bureaucracy and which speaks volumes for the remarkable gifts with which nature had endowed this great man and of which he had himself made the fullest use."

The "Tribune" writes:—To-day the whole of India is plunged in unutterable sorrow. Sir Pherozeshah, the masterful leader,—as he was lovingly called,—the "Uncrowned King of Bombay," is no more. The effect of the news is one of a stunning blow for India, Sir Pherozeshah's work represents so much of the history of public life and activities of India that we cannot realise just now how his death affects the future.

BANKIPORE.

(News Bureau.)

BANKIPORE, Nov. 6.

The news of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's death was received in Bankipore with the greatest regret. The Indian community has been greatly shocked and specially deplore Sir Pherozeshah's death immediately before the Congress session and so soon after the death of Mr. Gokhale and Sir Henry Cotton. The Bankipore "Express" pays a high tribute to the deceased.

NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, Nov. 6.

The "Hitavad" says:—"This year the harvest reaped by the relentless hand of death amongst ranks of prominent Congressmen has been exceptionally heavy and full. Gokhale is gone. Sir Henry Cotton is gone and now Sir Pherozeshah is no more. A great force in Indian politics has disappeared. It is not possible just now to estimate the loss which Indian politics has sustained by his death."

CONDOLENCE MEETINGS

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Nov. 6.

The news of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's death has cast a gloom over the whole city and great sympathy is felt for Lady Mehta and family. Mr. Apte, President of the Municipality, has on behalf of the citizens of Poona sent a message of condolence to Lady Mehta and the Deccan Sabha has also done the same. Almost all the public associations are arranging for meetings to express their sense of grief at the irreparable loss to the cause of progress and reform in India.

SURAT, Nov. 7.

On the requisition of several members, the President of the Corporation has convened a special meeting on the 11th instant to express their deep sense of irreparable loss to the cause of Local Self-Government in the whole of India in general and Bombay Presidency in particular by the sad death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

SPECIAL MEETING OF CORPORATION.

In response to a requisition, a special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has been called for Wednesday "to enable the Corporation to give expression to the feelings of profound sorrow with which they have received the sad intelligence of the death of their esteemed colleague and revered guide, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta."

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The "Hindi Sahitya Sammilan" which had been fixed to be held in Lahore during the Moharrum holidays has been postponed.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, Engineer, Mu Valley Railway, Burma, was drowned on Friday while shooting.

The death is announced at Mong Nai, Southern Shan States, from fever of Mr. R. E. Greer, I.C.S. He joined the Burma Civil Service in 1901.

The Government of India has requested the local Governments to warn emigrants to the Malayan Peninsula at the ports of embarkation regarding the lack of employment in the Federated Malay States. The Governor of Cochin-China has allowed immigration of Asiatic foreigners into Cochin-China under certain restrictions.

A very successful garden party was given by Mr. Mohammad Shafi at his residence on 4th instant when over 150 European and Indian gentlemen assembled together to congratulate his Highness the Nawab of Bhawalpur on his recent recovery from severe attack of enteric. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was also present.

It is understood that the Madras Government have resolved to work the paper mills at Pulanure in Quilon.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the King Edward Memorial Scheme, Punjab, held on Saturday at the house of Sir Donald Johnstone, Chief Judge, it was resolved that Rs. 50,000 be granted for the improvement of the Lady Aitchison Hospital. The proposal of having the Medical College opened by the Viceroy on December 10th was received with unanimous and cordial welcome.

King Edward's statue for Karachi, designed in bronze by an eminent British sculptor together with the white marble settings, has been received and erected at the Town Hall. Save for the adding of inscriptions the entire monument is complete and the statue is encased ready for the unveiling ceremony which it is understood, Lord Willingdon will be invited to perform during his visit in January next when his Excellency also performs the opening ceremony of the new Karachi Port Trust buildings.

IMPERIAL STUDIES SCHEME.

Public lectures under the Imperial Studies Scheme have been arranged by the Universities of London, Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield, in conjunction with the Royal Colonial Institute, says "Indiaman." The London lectures will be given at King's College on Wednesdays at 5-15 p.m., commencing on October 27. On November 10 Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sheffield, will lecture in London on "The Administration of Dependencies," and on November 17 the Dean of Baliol College, Oxford, will deal with "The People and the Duties of Empire." In Manchester on November 8 Professor Ramsay Muir, M.A., will speak on "Britain's Work in India," and in Birmingham on November 9 on "India and the Empire." On the latter occasion the Secretary of State for India will preside.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, November 8, 1915.

THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATESHIP.

As already officially announced Mr. A. H. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, will proceed to England on leave on the twentieth of this month. Although the date of the relinquishment of his office is so imminent we have had no announcement as yet, however, of the Government's choice of his successor. In the meanwhile, the usual flood of speculation inevitable in such cases, is prevalent and during the last few days it has been freely reported that a young European barrister will be appointed to act in the post. The gentleman in question, so far as we know, has no sort of claim to the appointment by qualification, and we trust that there is no truth in the report that the Government have it in contemplation to make an appointment which would deal a grave blow at the confidence of the public in the administration of justice in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's court, which is already suffering from a loss of prestige. The obviously indicated course would be to promote the Second Presidency Magistrate to the Chief Magistrateship, and it was thought at one time that this would be done. But it seems to be the intention to repeat the scandal that occurred on a previous occasion, when a magistrate of recognised ability and merit, who was in the position of Second Presidency Magistrate, was passed over and a European barrister lacking either his experience or ability appointed to act. We can only say that a repetition on this occasion of such an indefensible step will inevitably provoke the criticism that the authorities have taken such a course on racial grounds.

We have times without number stated our own view in these columns, that the raising of these racial considerations in the making of public appointments, which are nominally open to all, is most odious. We have no other interest but to see that the Government in selecting an occupant for a post of such great responsibility should be most careful to choose, as far as their knowledge goes, the person most obviously fitted for it, regardless of any other consideration whatever. It is unfortunately the fact, however, that there is a general belief among the Indian community in Bombay that the post of the Chief Presidency Magistrate is regarded in official quarters as one to be reserved for European lawyers,—a belief that is certainly encouraged by the nature of some of the appointments that have been made in the past,—and that the Government, if the best qualified candidate in other respects is not a European, deliberately waive the question of qualifications in order to avoid the appointment of an Indian. However that may be, we expect the Government of Lord Willingdon to be more solicitous of the public interest and to avoid, in any event, a course which savours of racial favouritism. The fact is that at present there is no European lawyer fitted to occupy the Chief Presidency Magistrateship. If there were one pre-eminently indicated by experience and ability for the post, we should certainly be the first to insist upon his appointment. On the contrary there are a number of Indian lawyers, who are well fitted for the appointment,—even if it is neccessary to go outside the existing magistracy, any one of whom has better claims by actual experience of the work and tried merit than the junior barrister whose name has been so freely mentioned. To pass over all these and offer the appointment to a young lawyer, who has failed hitherto to distinguish himself in any way in practice, would be more than a scandal; it would be a public disaster. And before the appointment is made we should like to ask,—if the Government propose to pass over the existing occupants of the Bench,—if they have ascertained whether any of the more senior practising advocates are willing to accept it. We have no interest in putting forward the name of any particular individual, and we do not know who would or would not accept the appointment. But, if it is true that the choice that is rumoured is really contemplated, what reason is there for passing over a practising advocate of the experience and ability, for instance, of Mr. Velinkar, a man who, as a pleader, enjoyed a first-class practice for many years in the police-courts of the city, and who, since his call to the Bar, has had a leading practice in criminal work in the High Court and in the mofussil? We have no knowledge whatever of Mr. Velinkar's views on the matter. But his name is one that so obviously suggests itself, when one looks to the Bar-list for inspiration, that we are forced, in view of the reports that are going about in well-informed quarters, to ask whether the Government propose deliberately to pass over a man of Mr. Velinkar's eminence for a briefless young barrister. And, if the Government of Lord Willingdon have been advised to adopt such a course, we trust that they will lose no time in rectifying the error.

It would be well were the Government to take the opportunity of the impending change in the constitution of the Bench to arrange a redistribution of the work. We have not the statistics comparing the amount of work dealt with daily in the various courts, but if they were available they would show that the distribution is very unequal, for it is notorious that the Mazagon courts are shockingly overburdened in comparison with the Esplanade courts. This is due, of course, to the naturally heavier calendars provided by the districts over which the former have jurisdiction, and as long as the present arrangement continues this difficulty will exist. In our opinion, the time has come for a drastic revision of the whole of the distribution of the work in the magisterial courts of the city, and their reconstitution somewhat on the same lines as that carried out in Calcutta not long ago. We doubt whether the present difficulty, under which two of the magistrates are so much more heavily burdened than the others, can be altogether remedied by a mere redistribution with the present staff. We have constant evidence of the fact that the Chief Magistrate's file is overburdened, and with the necessary relief there might be a termination of those appalling delays and constant adjournments of cases which are now the subject of so much discussion. The appointment of a fifth magistrate is, we think, necessary, accompanied by a general redistribution of work by localities. With this also there ought to be further a reconsideration of the salaries at present paid, which are, as we have strongly urged on previous occasions, inadequate for the heavy, difficult and responsible work which the junior magistrates have to perform.

Notes of the Day.

Sir A. Grant and Pherozeshah Mehta.

Few people in Bombay are aware that more than fifty years ago one of Bombay's rich and eminent citizens,—the Hon. Mr. Rustomji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy endowed a fund of a lakh and a half of rupees to offer encouragement to deserving Indian students from all parts of the country "to qualify themselves in England to practise in this country as barristers on a footing of equality, as regards legal training, with European members of the Bar." It was for one of the scholarships out of this fund that Sir Alexander Grant, Principal of the Elphinstone College, recommended his favourite pupil,—Pherizeshah Merwanji Mehta. Sir A. Grant took almost a parental interest in Pherozeshah Mehta and foretold the future high distinction he was destined to achieve. He it was who persuaded young Pherozeshah's parents to send him to England and also endeavoured to obtain a scholarship for him for the purpose. A peculiar interest, therefore, attaches to the words he wrote in forwarding the application from "Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta B.A., Dakshina Fellow, Elphinstone College for the Hon. Mr. Rustomji's benefaction:" who, he said, is in every way worthy of the benefaction which he seeks. He is on the whole the best student of all I have had to do with in the Elphinstone College. He has good abilities, industry, good sense, modesty an excellent moral character, and remarkably gentlemanly and pleasing manners. From much association with him on the cricket field as well in the lecture room I can testify to his manliness and courage which I think the Committee will consider valuable qualifications. I beg you will lay before them this letter and say to them, with all respect that should their choice fall upon Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, I should cordially congratulate the honourable founder of this benefaction, on the worthy character of the young man selected to represent himself and the Parsi community in England.

The scholarship was procured, but though Mr. Mehta was sent to England by his father, he ultimately did not avail himself of it.

The Late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

The comments of the press throughout the country on the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta have been marked by the unanimity with which the immensity of the loss that India has suffered has been recognised. And this recognition has come as readily from such papers as "The Times of India" and "The Statesman," with which the deceased statesman was seldom in agreement as from those which occupied the same platform. The funeral on Saturday was an impressive demonstration of the affection and esteem in which Sir Pherozeshah was held by his fellow-citizens. What was most impressive was, not so much the great attendance of well-known personages, which was sufficiently remarkable in itself, but the way in which, during the period of an hour or more while the mourners were awaiting the conclusion of the ceremony in the house, people kept pouring into the garden who had no other motive but the spontaneous one of paying a last tribute of respect to the great Indian. Hindus, Mahomedans, as well as Parsis, students, professional and business men and many quite humble persons, as they came in, silently took up their unostentatious positions, content just to have the opportunity of saluting the corpse as the bier was carried by. As the cortege passed down the drive some, indeed, failed to restrain their tears. Most of the non-Parsis left the procession at the gate of the grounds leading to the Towers of Silence, but a few entered, including Sir Narayan Chandravarker whose oration was quite unexpected. The statement that Mr. Wacha attempted to speak and broke down is quite untrue. After following the body of his life-long friend to the foot of the steps, Mr. Wacha, who was obviously very much moved, entered his carriage and was driven home.

The Cabinet.

As will be seen from the very interesting letter this week from our London correspondent, and as can be gathered from a perusal of the papers by the mail, the Government was considered to be on the verge of a grave crisis during the week the mail left. We are inclined to think, however, that the orgy of rumour that was in progress and the virulence of some of the less reputable journals determined to bring about a change, led the public generally to imagine that things as regards the differences in the Cabinet were more difficult of adjustment than was actually the case. At any rate, it is clear that the difficulties *have* been adjusted, and that the Cabinet have come to an agreement as to the policy to be pursued in the future in regard to the question of compulsion, as well as the Near East. Mr. Asquith's speech last week makes that quite evident. Voluntaryism is to have its final chance, and, if the new scheme does not give the Government all the men it wants by the end of this month, we have the assurance of the Premier that he for one will not stand in the way of the steps that will then become necessary.

The Peril from Within.

It is matter of congratulation and relief to be thus assured that the attempts of the Harmsworth journals and their allies to bring about a national crisis have once more failed. "The Nation" does well to warn the country that the danger from without is hardly less grave than the peril from within, that faces it in the shape of the unscrupulous pursuit by the yellow press of a campaign in which any device, however damaging to the cause of Great Britain and her Allies, is resorted to, if it will serve the end of getting rid of this minister or that, whose resignation, if forced, will bring down the Government. Its real attack, as the paper quoted above says, is on the spirit of the nation, which it saps by singling out one of its leaders after another and suggesting their incapacity or their treachery to the national cause. Mr. Asquith, Lord Haldane, Lord Kitchener, and Sir Edward Grey have all been taken in turn. It does not matter that some of them have been in the past almost apotheosised in the same papers. The anxiety is to smash the Government and replace it by a cabinet of Lord Northcliffe's protegés. Therefore anybody whose fall is likely to involve the fall of the Government is selected for attack.

Treasonable Articles.

The aim is conscription. And in order to frighten the country into the adoption of conscription the Empire and its Allies must be shown to be in a bad case. "The depression of the public mind, the spreading of disunion at Home and want of confidence abroad, are all effects incidental to the grand aim of forcing conscription." Thus articles are printed which are quickly seized upon by the enemy, translated into German and circulated among the German public to hearten them into the belief that England is in the last stage of despair and in a state of internal turmoil. An article from one of these papers, it is stated, was actually translated into Arabic recently and circulated in Turkey in order to show the alleged failure of the Allies and their cause. We referred last week to a scandalous article, accompanied by a still more scandalous map, published in the "Daily Mail" and written by Mr. Lovat Fraser. Had this article and map been printed in this country by an Indian journal, there is no doubt that the journal would have been suppressed and the editor interned, because the whole publication was a scandalous and dangerous misrepresentation of the truth. Yet the paper in which it appeared is allowed to come into this country without the least interference on the part of the Government. If there is anything at all in the censorship and the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act the Government itself is guilty of a grave dereliction of duty in allowing such a publication to pass unnoticed.

New Book by Sister Nivedita.

There will be published immediately, in the uniform collected edition of Sister Nivedita's writings, a collection of short essays with the title "Religion and Dharma." The multitude of Sister Nivedita's friends and admirers in India will remember that, during the earlier years of the Nationalist ferment, she was profoundly interested in the student community, especially in Bengal, and that for a time a great deal of her work was devoted to the students' societies. She held it to be of supreme importance that the young Indian should be led to take the right view of the religious and ethical aspects of the Nationalist movement, and especially that he should be helped to understand and to re-interpret the ancient beliefs and ideals of his race in the light of modern knowledge and needs. Such interpretations formed the theme of many of her public addresses at that period, and month by month she contributed brief papers on a large number of topics to the Indian magazines. The forthcoming volume consists of a selection of these papers which, thrown off during the manifold excitements of a time full of ideas, controversy and social activity, are extremely characteristic examples of Sister Nivedita's vivid thinking and eloquent writing. The book is being issued in a cheap edition for India as well as in the ordinary cloth binding, and it has an introduction by Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe. Messrs. Longmans are the publishers.

Repay!

"Fair Greece sad relic of departed worth!"
LORD BYRON

He who hath sailed upon th' Ionian tide,
And culled the violets Cephalonia yields;
Or tracked the roseate mountains far and wide
Descending to Morea's barren fields;
Where 'neath the dust lie hid the Persian's shields—
Relics of fallen greatness!—he must mourn
To think that thy traditions were repealed,
And thou fair Greece become a theme for scorn,
Who stood for Liberty in Earth's delicious dawn!

But were such pilgrim born of British blood,
Fit food for contemplation would he find
By every crag that overhangs the flood,
Where thine immortal classic torrents wind,
For they were sung by one of his own kind,—
Thy mighty Liberator, he that gave
To thee the noblest treasures of his mind;
BYRON, the wild, eternal bard, the brave,
Who in thy Freedom sought and found an early grave!

And for thy sake resigned a deathless pen
To seize the flaming sword of Liberty,
That fired each slavish sluggard in his glen,
Until the flame he lit from sea to sea
Blazed in one fiery burst of ecstasy,
As blushing Europe paid the ancient debt,
Which for each gracious Art she owed to thee;
And rent the chain of bondage round thee set.
This hath a Briton wrought, can Hellas *this* forget?

O, could the genius of the mighty break
Forth from the sable mantlings of the tomb?
O, could the spirit of the immortal wake
From its cold, silent slumber in the gloom,
And step to earth, from the sepulchral room,
Lit by the sulphrous radiance of to-day,
And seek the shores where thy wild breakers boom,
What were the word that risen soul would say
To his beloved Greece, unless it were "REPAY"?

KAI KUHMOU ARDASCHIR.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SERBIAN SUCCESSES.

DEFEAT OF BULGARIAN ARMY.

UNABATED FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 8,000 PRISONERS

The Bulgarian Army descending Old Serbia towards Macedonia has been defeated at Isvar after a several days' battle. The Bulgarians are reported to have been decimated, and are retreating in the direction of Kuprulu.

It is reported that Roumania has refused to intern two Russian torpedo boats in the Danube and has replied to Germany that the navigation of the Danube was free. The reply is considered a recognition of Russia's right to send troops to Bulgaria via the Danube.

The Russians have scored a victory in the Strypa region after seven days' desperate fighting. They crossed the River Strypa and captured 8,000 prisoners.

Terrific local struggles are taking place in the regions of Riga, Jacobstadt Dvinsk, and the Styr. The Russians repulsed the enemy with loss of prisoners and material.

Fighting is proceeding without abatement in Champagne. An enemy attack with large forces was launched north of Massiges, but was repulsed everywhere except in a small portion of the French first-line of trenches on Hill 199.

The Italians are consolidating their recent gains and have repulsed a number of enemy attacks.

The Turks made four futile attacks on the Anzac Zone in Gallipoli.

M. Zaimis has declined to retain the Premiership and King Constantine has summoned the Ministers in Council.

The King is making satisfactory progress and no furthr bulletins will be issued.

KING MAKING SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

NO FURTHER BULLETINS TO BE ISSUED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The King is progressing satisfactorily. His Majesty passed a better night and was able to be moved on to a couch for a few hours, but it will be some time before he is well enough to leave his room.

No further bulletins will be issued.

SERBIA'S SPLENDID DEFENCE.

BULGARIAN ARMY BADLY MAULED.

DEFEAT OF BULGARIAN ARMY.

VICTORY ACCELERATED BY FRENCH AND BRI TISH.

BULGARIANS DECIMATED AND RETREATING,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Nov. 6.

The Serbian Legation announces that the Bulgarian Army descending Old Serbia towards Macedonia via Kuprulu and Perlepe has been defeated at Izvor after a several days' battle.

French infantry and British cavalry from Krivolak accelerated the victory. The Serbians took Izvor and Gradsko.

The Bulgarians were decimated and are retreating in the direction of Kuprulu. The Bulgarians have evacuated the right-bank of the Vardar.

BULGARIAN ATTACK AT KRIVOLAK.

A COMPLETE FAILURE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Bulgarians in spite of violent artillery preparations completely failed on 3rd November in attacking the French bridge-head at Krivolak.

The French on the same day carried two villages West and East of Rabrovo and attacked the frontier ridges.

BULGARIAN REPULSE IRREPARABLE.

LOSSES ESTIMATED AT 95,000.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.

The "Pioneer" cables, London 6th November:—

The "Petit Journal's" Athen's correspondent describes the Bulgarian repulse as irreparable. The dead were piled up on the neighbouring ground.

Information has been received in Athens from Sofia which puts the present total Bulgar losses at 95,000.

FIGHTING ROUND KRIVOLAK

BULGARIAN'S ENTRENCHING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 5.

The Bulgarians are entrenching before Krivolak two hundred yards from the French outposts.

An action is proceeding northward of Rabrovo. The French have captured bridges north-westward of Krivolak.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

SALONIKA, Nov. 4.

Important British reinforcements have reached the French sector and occupied the second French line, with the object of forming a British sector southward of the French line and enabling the French troops to push northward.

The British and French are disembarking steadily.

FRESH ALLIED TROOPS FOR SERBIA.

STUBBORN SERBIAN RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Nov. 6.

A Salonika correspondent says that the British troops in the fighting line are advancing to the affray magnificently.

The Bulgarians have been violently but futilely bombarding the French positions at Krivolak.

The Bulgarian attacks at Perlepe are meeting with stubborn Serbian resistance.

Fresh troops are leaving for the Serbian front, whither convoys of arms and ammunion and victuals are also being despatched.

The Serbian Army is slowly reconcentrating.

REQUISITIONING OF VESSELS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The decision to exempt from requisitioning vessels loading wheat in North America for, the United Kingdom not later than December 15th, has been revoked and the exemption now applies only to vessels chartered by yesterday noon.

NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.

RUSSIA'S RIGHT TO SEND TROOPS.

RUMANIA'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables, London 5th November:—

The Rome correspondent of the "Daily News" says the German Minister at Bukharest demanded the internment of two Russian torpedo boats in the Danubian port of Turnu-Servia. The Rumanian Government refused the demand on the ground that the navigation of the Danube was free and Rumanian neutrality was therefore unviolated. The reply is considered an implicit recognition of Russia's right to send troops to Bulgaria via the Danube.

FIGHT FOR BELGRADE.

GERMANS PAY PRICE OF EVERY PAVING STONE

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

The "Daily Chronicle" has a long telegram from Monastir from a correspondent, who entered Serbia by the last train before the Bulgarians cut the line. He remained at the front until the 18th October when he left Kraguevatz and travelled to Monastir by bullock-cart, motor-car and horse-back via Nish, Prishtina, Prisrend, Eastern Albania, Dibra, and Ochrida.

He avers that the Germans had won Belgrade street by street. It was no exaggeration to say that they had been obliged to pay a price for every paving stone before the Germans obtained mastery. The city was a ghastly mass of smouldering ruins strewn with a covering of the dead.

He met one Comitadji aged fifteen who, with five comrades and a supply of grenades kept a German company at bay two hours although he had received three shrapnel wounds. He was eager to fight again.

A FRIGHTFULLY EXPENSIVE BUSINESS

The city was gained by the Germans, who opened a terrible fire from positions behind Belgrade and Semendria, but taking these had also become a frightfully expensive business.

After twelve days of violent onslaught General Mackensen gained little more than a foothold on the southern side of the Danube at Malakresna southward of Semendria.

On the 18th October after showering 10,000 shells on the Serbian position, the Germans took it. The Serbian infantry concealed in the forest immediately attacked and drove out the Germans, who retreating, gave an opportunity to the Serbian cavalry which was very effective on many points on the eastern front.

SERBS OUTNUMBEAED BY FIVE TO ONE

The Bulgars outnumbered the Serbs by five to one. Yet a very little would have turned the fight in Serbian favour.

The correspondent quotes an officer wounded at Uskub saying that if only they had another regiment they would have rushed the Bulgars out of the town. So very much better were the fighting qualities of their men.

WORK OF THE WAR OFFICE

LORD KITCHENER'S TEMPORARY ABSENCE

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Press Bureau announces that during Lord Kitchener's temporary absence on public duty, Mr. Asquith is carrying on the work of the War office.

A CANARD CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

There is no truth in the rumour circulated to-day that Lord Kitchener has resigned.

NEW RECRUITING ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Recruiting Committee has issued a statement explaining that recruits will enlist and return home to continue their occupations until their group is called up.

They will wear an armlet and be given the opportunity voluntarily to undertake preliminary drill.

A fortnight's notice of calling up will be given in order to allow time to arrange business affairs.

Groups of single men will be first called up and then married men.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Imports for October show an increase of £16,413,122 sterling in value and exports an increase of £3,67,150.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

RIVER STRYPA CROSSED.

8,500 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7.

A communiqué says:—The Russians made a surprise attack and captured 8,500 prisoners in the region of the river Strypa.

They also captured a number of officers and machine-guns, the total of which has not been determined.

SEVERAL DAYS' DESPERATE FIGHTING

LATER.

The Russian victory in the Strypa region ended several days' desperate fighting near the village of Semikovtze and the western shore of Lake Ischkuve.

The surprise attack by the Russians was conducted very swiftly against the enemy's front and included the crossing of the river Stryp a which was totally unexpected by the enemy.

The difficulties of the Russians began with the despatch of a haul of prisoners to the rear. They had to be sent across the river and the lake in face of the most determined efforts by the Germans to recover their comrades.

The enemy poured deadly artillery and rifle fire into the Russian rearguards in charge of the prisoners on the right bank of the Strypa but the Russians faced all attacks and, protected by gusts of fire from their own artillery, did not retire to the left bank till the prisoners and booty had safely crossed.

The Russians also captured 800 prisoners and two guns west of Rafallovka.

TERRIFIC LOCAL STRUGGLES

ENEMY REPULSED WITH GREAT LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.

The communiqué contains the record of the fighting in the regions of Riga, Jacobstadt, Dvinsk, the Styr and the Strypa.

Terrific local struggles have taken place in which the enemy was repulsed, losing hundreds of prisoners and a quantity of material.

HINDENBERG IN DIFFICULTIES

FOUR SUCCESSIVE RUSSIAN ATTACKS

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6.

General Russky has evidently got Hindenburg into difficulties.

A Berlin communiqué admits a violent Russian attack among the lakes in the Dvinsk region, emphasising that there were four successive attacks at one point.

Linsenger is also engaged against the Russian offensive but Bothmer claims to be counter-attacking after his recent defeat.

GERMAN WINTER PREPARATION IN RUSSIA

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, 5th November:—

A Petrograd correspondent of the "Bourse Gazette" reports great activity behind the German line. Cement and brick factories are working, railways are being laid and stone houses are being built. The Germans believe that they will be able to restore the waning strength during the winter.

It is the duty of the Russians to thwart their plans. However, it is possible that Petrogard considers that the 1915 campaign is over as far as large scale operations are concerned, but the Russians must not give the enemy a moment of respite during the winter. He again mentions evidences of the deterioration in the physique and morale of the Germans.

GERMANY'S PEACE TALK

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables, London 5th November:—

The "Secolon's" Berne correspondent after careful enquiries gives some credence to the report that Prince Von Buelow's arrival there is connected with peace proposals.

The "Secolon's" Lucerne correspondent reports a sharp decline in the shares of German armament companies and a corresponding rise in those engaged in peaceful industries.

ENQUIRY INTO SHIPPING DIFFICULTIE

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Mr. Asquith has appointed, a Committee to enquire into the difficulties at ports, harbours and docksheds in Great Britain. Lord Inchcape will be the chairman.

CONTINUOUS FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

ENEMY'S SLIGHT SUCCESS AT MASSIGES.

REPULSED EVERYWHERE ELSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 6.

The communiqué says artillery actions continued in Artois, particularly around Loos. Violent fighting is proceeding without abatement in Champagne.

North of Massiges, the enemy with the usual preparations launched large forces and succeeded in gaining small portions of the French first-line trenches on Hill 199, but were checked or repulsed everywhere else.

FRESH GERMAN ATTACK ON LA COURTINE,

A COMPLETE BREAK-DOWN

PARIS, Nov. 6.

The communiqué says:—A fresh German attack on the La Courtine position broke down completely.

A French mine explosion seriously damaged a part of the German positions between Argonne and the Meuse.

ATTACKS IN CHAMPAGNE CHECKED

ENEMY'S POISON-GAS FACTORY BOMBED

PARIS, Nov. 5.

The communiqué says:—We completely checked two fresh German attacks in Champagne which were supported by liquid fire.

An air squadron dropped bombs on works at Dornach where the Germans manufacture poison gas.

VIGOROUS ATTACK BY FRENCH.

LOST TRENCH RETAINED,

PARIS. Nov. 4.

The communiqué records fierce grenade fighting in Artois.

French troops by a rapid and vigorous attack in Champagne regained the ground at Chasse Farm where the Germans had gained a footing. The French were successful, despite the desperate resistance supported by sprays of liquid fire.

LIVELY CANNONADE.

HEAVY GUNS EMPLOYED IN CHAMPAGNE.

PARIS, Nov. 7.

A communiqué says:—There has been a lively cannonade in Artois, north of the Aisne and also in Champagne where heavy guns have been employed on the whole front between Tahure and Hill 199.

Violent trench fighting with grenades is proceeding in Pretre Wood.

FIVE AEROPLANE FIGHTS.

GERMAN MACHINE RBOUGHT DOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Field-Marshal French says in the communiqué:—

There were five air fights yesterday which resulted in a German aeroplane being brought down in our lines.

The weather has been very wet since November 1st.

Mining activity continues on both sides.

FIGHTING IN GALLIPOLI.

FUTILE ATTACKS ON ANZAC ZONE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Press Bureau says that the Turks last night four times attacked the British on the extreme right of Anzac.

They advanced with filled sandbags and built small barricades, but were completely repulsed. Our casualties were very slight.

BRITISH WARSHIPS BOMBARDING TCHESMCH.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables, London 5th November:—

"The Times" Mytilene correspondent states that two British warships are vigorously bombarding Tchesmch on the Asia Minor coast.

LONDON LETTER.

THE CABINET AND THE BALKANS.

AN AVERTED CRISIS

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S RESIGNATION.

THE NEW RECRUITING METHODS.

TEMPER OF THE PEOPLE.

At the time the Mail left the country was expecting a Cabinet crisis. The crisis is now past, and as we know, there has been no break up of the Government, which remains, perhaps, the stronger for the difficulties through which it has passed. But our correspondent's discussion of the then situation is of profound interest.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

These, say the newspapers, and nobody would think of denying it, are critical days. Day by day in the East the situation develops. So fast are events moving in that quarter that you may be in a position, before these lines are in print, to foresee the character of the decision in the Balkans. In Russia another decision is pending in the direction of Riga. The supreme command of the Dardanelles is changed just as the Cabinet is called upon to make a momentous decision as to the Balkan expedition and the future campaign in Gallipoli. The hours have never before been charged with so many, and such urgent issues, and these are complicated by the recurrent cabinet crises and the prospect of a crop of resignations. No wonder the Prime Minister, for the very first time in his public life, has fallen ill. Many people, needless to say, expect that he is more sick than ill—the distinction in this case is obvious;—but we are assured that Mr. Asquith is really suffering from physical indisposition serious enough to keep him away from Parliament for a week.

THE CABINET AGAIN.

It is at this moment that the Coalition Government suffers its first defection. Sir Edward Carson resigned last week. The fact was known and stated, and, of course, denied. (Curious that politicians should keep up the practice—at once childish dishonest and insulting—of denying facts that are already fully known; but they will go on doing so as long as newspapers pretend to take them seriously.) Sime newspapers magnify Sir Edward Carson's resignation into an event of first-class importance, without indicating any reasonable grounds for such a view. It is not of great importance. The Coalition is weakened by the withdrawal of a Law Officer, who ought never to have been in the Cabinet, and in present circumstances the Ulster leader is not to be counted a danger outside the Government—as his position in the first months of the war showed plainly enough. It is a matter of common knowledge that, during the past few weeks the expectation has been, not that one minister like Sir Edward Carson would go, but that the grave differences of opinion in the Cabinet would result in the resignation of a group, —the extreme Compulsionists, if the Asquith-Grey combination held; the extreme anti-Compulsionists, if the Lloyd George—Curzon—Churchill section gained the upper hand. This schism however was averted: it is too soon yet to say whether the nation has gained through the compromise. But in the meantime an even greater difficulty has presented itself—the problem of Balkan policy. It is over this, mainly, that Sir Edward Carson has gone out, although there can be no reasonable doubt that conscription in Ireland and the question of a General Election, involving the fate of

(Continued on page 10.)

GREEK CRISIS.

M. ZAIMIS DECLINES TO RETAIN OFFICE.

KING SUMMONS MINISTERIAL COUNCIL,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Nov. 6.

The King proposed that M. Zaimis should retain the Premiership, but refused on the ground that on the previous occasion he accepted it only provisionally to ease the situation and that a dissolution would entail his participating actively in internal politics, which he has already declined to do.

The King has now summoned the Ministers to a Council.

THE GREEK KING'S POWERS.

CAN HE DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT?

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables, London, November 6:—

Some authorities on the Greek constitution, including M. Venezelos, hold that the King would exceed his powers if he should dissolve the Parliament twice in one year.

It is generally recognised that elections while the army is mobilised would be illegal and the "Daily News" Rome correspondent states that King Constantine realising the danger of demoralisation is inclined to recall M. Venezelos although that would involve intervention.

HOW MATTERS STAND.

CONFUSED NEWS THROUGH GREEK CENSORSHIP

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The delays caused by the Greek censorship destroy the chronological order of telegrams, and consequently there is great confusion as to the position of the crisis.

From the latest telegram it appears that M. Zaimis persists in his refusal to form a Cabinet.

RUMOURS OF CABINET RECONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Reuter telegraphs from Athens that M Zaimis will be entrusted with the reconstruction of the Cabinet.

The Chamber will be dissolved, and the old ministers will retain their portfolios.

There will be new ministers of Public Works and Justice.

MINISTERIAL COUP D'ETAT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables, London 5th November:

The Greek election being at present illegal the only alternative to the installation of a Ministry with a majority in the Chamber would be something in the nature of *coup-d'etat*.

SPECIALLY MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The "London Gazette" announces that General Sir Ian Hamilton in continuation of his despatch of August 26th specially mentions Major-General de Lisle; Colonels S. H. Winter, E. M. Woodward, O. C. Wolley-Dod, W. Scott-Moncrieff, Noel Lee and H. C. Errith; Lieutenant-Colonels Honourable H. A. Lawrence, D. E. Cayley, Worcesters; de Lotbiniere, E. M. Paul, Engineers; H. A. Simpson, Baikie, H. E. Street, M. C. Ward, C. J. Percival, Artillery; A. E. Keble, Medicals; Captains C. N. MacMullen, 15th Sikhs; M Saunders and C. Kennedy-Craufurd-Stuart, Royal Marines; J. G. McConaghy, 25th Cavalry; Lieutenant B. W. Onslow, 11th Lancers; Lieutenant-Commander A. M. Asquith; R. N. V. R.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

20 KILLED : 50 INJURE D

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

A fire broke out in a four-storeyed wooden building in Brooklyn occupied by sweetmeats and blouse factories.

A panic was caused and 20 were killed and 50 injured.

The fire started on the first floor near the staircase cutting off the escape of 1,100 employees. Eight girls were roasted to death. The fire escape was overcrowded and most of the victims jumped into the street.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS,

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Nobel prize winners include for Physics Thomas E[illegible]n and N. Tesla; for Literature, R. R[illegible] and for Chemistry [illegible] Svedberg.

GERMAN PLOTTERS IN AMERICA.

SUGGESTION BY THE PRESS

TO "CLEAN OUT THE WHOLE NEST."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

The Press vigorously supports President Wilson on the subject of German Americans.

The "Herald" says "it is high time that the small but noisy groups of alien sympathisers were brought to book."

The "Evening Sun" says "let us have no mawkish sentimentality but clean out the whole nest of plotters and punish them with exemplary severity."

GERMAN BOMB CONSPIRACY.

WHY 45 MILLION DOLLARS WERE RAISED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

The Federal investigators of the German bomb conspiracy have begun an enquiry regarding the purposes for which forty-five million dollars were raised in the United States by the sale of German bonds.

It is believed that the fund was intended firstly for the purchase of ships to be employed as neutral boats carrying supplies, ostensibly for Scandinavia, but really for Germany, secondly for the purchase of stocks of chemicals and acids for the manufacture of explosives, and thirdly for the establishment of submarine bases in Mexico and the West Indies.

ITALIANS CONSOLIDATING GAINS.

NUMEROUS ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

ROME, Nov 6.

The communiqué says:—Our artillery and infantry activity yesterday was directed to strengthening the captured positions.

We repulsed a number of enemy attacks. The weather is everywhere bad. There have been snowfalls at high altitudes and persistent rains at low altitudes.

ENEMY BEING REINFORCED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables, London 5th November:—

The Italian official communiqué says the intensified movements of trains on the Nabresina railway, disclose the arrival of important reinforcements to resist the ever growing pressure. During a hurricane on the nights of Tuesday and Wednesday an Italian dirigible bombarded the enemy's encampments on the plain of Gorizia. Although attacked by artillery fire it returned to its base undamaged.

ITALY INDENTING FOR WHEAT ON AUSTRALIA.

PERTH, Nov. 6.

The Western Australia Government has been asked by Italy for a quotation for a hundred thousand tons of wheat, Italy supplying steamers. Negotiations are proceeding.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT POSTPONES REFERENDUM.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 5.

The Premier speaking in the House of Representatives announced that the Premiers of several states having agreed to ask the State Parliaments to grant the Commonwealth during the war and for a year thereafter the powers sought by the referendum with certain limitations, the Federal Government had decided to postpone the referendum.

The compromise has given general satisfaction as obviating political turmoil during the war.

TREASURER'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FURTHER LOAN REQUIRED

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Commonwealth Treasurer Mr Higgs in the interim financial statement estimated the expenditure for 1915 at seventy-four millions sterling and the revenue at twenty-six and a half millions.

A further loan of 23,750,000 sterling would be required.

The military expenditure on the expeditionary forces was £38,500,000, providing for 225,000 men to June.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY HOLLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The death of Major-General Henry Holland, an Indian Mutiny Veteran, is announced.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

Home Rule, have also had something to do with his step.

THE BALKAN POLICY.

The greatest of all issues for the present is, manifestly, the Balkan policy. This creates a difference of view which, it is important to notice, cuts across the existing division on the military policy at Home. That is to say you cannot conclude that, because a Minister holds a certain view upon compulsory military service, he will be on a particular side in regard to the military problem of the Near East. Shall a new British expedition be sent into the Balkans, and, if so, is it to be a small force or the largest we can compass? Shall the army in Gallipoli continue to be reinforced? Shall it be allowed to stay while we divert troops to Salonika? Or shall the peninsula be evacuated and the enterprise which has already involved such enormous sacrifices to be abandoned? It may safely be said that no British Government has ever before had to decide a more momentous matter, one upon which hangs so vast a train of consequences for Europe and the East. What is the decision to be? For the present, it would seem, no one in the War Office or the Foreign Office is in a position to say. Two things perhaps, stand out more clearly than most others. The first is, that withdrawal from the Dardanelles would involve not only terrible losses but the gravest injury to the British position in the East; the second is that, unless Greece should immediately throw in her lot with the Allies, there would be no possibility of dispatching to the interior a large Allied expedition in time to stop the Germano-Bulgar move. The decision, however, must be taken immediately, and, at the time of writing, it appears almost certain that, whichever way it goes the Cabinet must be broken up. If this should happen, the nation will conclude that the dislike of coalition Governments is something more than a prejudice. It will recognise, that our political divisions go far beyond matters of mere opinion; that, in fact, they represent profound differences of feeling and tradition, and cannot be combined or ignored, in the presence even of the most perilous national situation. We may, indeed, be thrown back to the position of a year ago.—with an essentially party cabinet, which it is to all intents and purposes national, because it is able to count upon the assistance of an Opposition pledged not to raise controversial issues likely to embarass the men conducting the war.

THE LAST CALL.

Lord Derby has now been at work on his new scheme of recruiting long enough for the organisation to be getting into shape. As usual, there seemed at first a chance that it would arouse a great deal of hostile criticism. Such things are apt to get into the hands of people who do not understand the temper of the country or the great social difficulties involved, and there was a danger that its first result would be to add confusion to a situation already sufficiently troublesome. Moreover there was the possibility that the advocates of compulsory service were not in the mood to allow anything like a fair chance to any further scheme of voluntary recruiting, even though it were understood that it was positively the last call for volunteers. Happily, however, most if not all of these fears appear to have been groundless. Lord Derby's letters and speeches have all been in the right tone, and it is encouraging to see that the conscriptionist newspapers are doing something more than merely printing the news of the fresh recruiting campaign: they are doing a good deal to give Lord Derby a fair show, probably having come to see that the surest way of commending compulsion to the public in general, should the Government be driven to declare for it, will be the knowledge that this last effort had not been hampered by the advocacy of the opposing system. It may perhaps be thought rather curious that recruiting meetings should still be continued, and even extended in the way of the recruiting rallies which have now become a regular feature of city life.

THE NEW METHODS.

These are, it is true, sometimes very effective; but I fancy the experience of most people who look on at them is that the meetings are mainly attended, and necessarily, by ineffectives, elderly men and boys who are in a position to listen to appeals without suffering from the pangs of conscience. Although, however, the rallies are going on, the Derby scheme is chiefly dependent upon systematized activity of a quite different kind. The information of the National Register is being used as the basis of a house-to-house canvass on the plan of a general election, and the work is being done in large measure by the political agents of both parties who in normal times would be busy upon the political register. They are making use of their corps of canvassers, men and women, who, armed with the new blue forms, are to approach all available men just as though they were voters. They are instructed to call and call again until they see the man and have obtained a satisfactory answer from him. This method has been objected to for various reasons. It is said, for example, that it is not dignified; but then dignity has long since disappeared from our recruiting practices, if indeed it was ever there. Every eligible man, that is every man between the ages of eighteen and forty, is to receive a letter from Lord Derby to prepare him for the canvass, or to serve as a hint that he might be wise to forestall it on his own initiative; and the question has been raised whether it would not have been better to do the whole thing by letters requiring an answer. A single call, it is pointed out, will not suffice, and you cannot have a general election every month. The time limit at present is the last day of November; but we may expect that if the national response should be on the whole satisfactory, and the War Office get as many recruits as it can train, which seems to be a not unlikely event, the procedure of the Derby system will be continued for a further period,—always assuming that in the meantime the Coalition Government has not been overthrown and replaced by a Conscriptionist Cabinet. The unmarried men are being tackled first, and an elaborate scheme of grouping has been framed, under which men will be taken according to age, as shown in a classification of 23 divisions.

THE PUBLIC BAROMETER.

A stranger coming to London in these days would doubtless form the opinion that the country in general is passing through a period of pessimism. He would find evidence of this in the House of Commons, in the newspapers, in the clubs (of course), and everywhere in his talk with people in the streets. His ears and eyes would not deceive him. There is pessimism, and it is certainly widespread. But is it, one may ask, either so universal or so deep as many people seem to think? I am strongly inclined to believe not. No one would seek to deny the seriousness of the war situation at any rate in the Near East, and many among us may be disposed to feel that the home situation is more serious still. But let us remember that what we are suffering from, among other things, is the inevitable weariness of continued war and the realisation that the slow and heavy burden must be carried for an indefinite further period. It is probable, indeed it is certain, that the war weariness is greater in Germany than it is among us, for after all, the English people have felt the strain so far a great deal less than the people of the other belligerent nations. We take Lord Derby's advice and look at the map. We see that the enemy is nowhere, except in the West, decisively checked. But we are tempted to overlook the fact that with every fresh adventure he is extending his front and adding to his colossal task. He certainly has no more possible allies, and should he suffer a reverse on any one of the eastern fronts, his position, in view of the merciless drain upon his resources, will be perilous indeed. The military critics in these days do not make very cheerful reading, but we may express our gratitude to Colonel Maude, who is ridiculed by Mr. Garvin as "The Sloptimist." He has at any rate the virtue of always having a reasoned case for the hopeful view. He persists in arguing that the "war of attrition" is bound to be to the advantage of the Allies; he computes the losses of the enemy on a plan yielding results which, to say the least, must be worrying to men like Captain Guest, and he knows that the breaking-point must be near. You cannot depress Colonel Maude; he refuses to believe that the Central Empires are omnipotent; he will even prove to you that the outlook in the Balkans is full of cheer. Now, what does the ordinary sensible person say to all this sort of thing? Well, there was a time when he thoroughly enjoyed it, but nowadays he is, if I mistake not, impatient with it and is prepared to give, for his soul's good, a hearing to the less persistently optimistic expositors of the war. At the moment, undoubtedly he has swung somewhat too far in the opposite direction. But that is the way with the British public. It may be that we have here the emotional habit which is most conducive to national success; but certain it is that the national purpose is never fully recognised by the English people themselves, to say nothing of their Governments, until all the adverse factors in a great and grave situation are disclosed. That is the time when England is most powerful and most dangerous.

DUKE'S SNUB FOR A KING.

The "Action Francaise" publishes a letter sent by the Duke of Orleans to King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, of which the following are extracts:—

The attatude which you have taken in this war imposes upon me the painful duty of begging you to adopt steps to take back the insignia of the Bulgarian Orders with which I was vested. I said "adopt steps to take back" these because I cannot send them to you myself. But your Majesty has only to address himself to your ally, who occupies my castle and from whom my safe must no longer hold any secrets. I authorise him to return to your Majesty the insignia of the Orders, which I will no longer be able to wear. Your Majesty will understand that in the circumstances I am obliged to warm you that the moment your arms are lifter against France your name will be struck off the the moment your arms are lifted against Your Majesty has striven since childhood to link yourself with France, and to wear the robbes of the Knights of the Holy Ghost has always been your ambition. But now another ambition has arisen. The Tsar of the Orient and the son of a princess of Orleans has renounced his origin and his alliances to throw himself into the arms of our worst enemy. I do not ask you to give back the insignia of the Order of the Holy Ghost which was officially bestowed upon you in the past. I wish, on the contrary, that these memories of France which you have betrayed should for ever pursue you as a living remorse.

MOTOR-STARTING BY WIRELESS.

Starting a motor-car engine by means of wireless telegraphy is a novel idea, says the "Daily News." At the Indiana State Fair the motor of a Model 83 Overland was started every five minutes by a wireless spark from the Overland head-quarters in Indianopolis, five miles away. The Overland car on exhibition at the Fair grounds was fitted up with a receiving apparatus and the necessary automatic switches and relays for throwing the electric current on and off the starter and magneto. An automatic switch was regulated so as to allow the car to run for 45 seconds, after which the magneto was cut off.

In the list of candidates approved at the quarterly examination in practical pharmacy held by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of England on the 7th instant, appear the following names:—Frederick Nicholas Jayewardene, Ceylon Medical College and Middlesex Hospital; Palliyaralalage Don Jeronis Milanius, Ceylon Medical College; Jagan Nath Puri, London Hospital; and Khurshedjee Jamsedjee Rustomjee, Liverpool University.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The following casualties are reported:—

KILLED.

Major H. Nickson, North Lancs.
Captain A. La Baillie, Scottish Rifles.
Captain A. C. Chadwick, Yorks L. I.
Second-Lieut. E. E. Phillips, Berkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. J. F. Johnson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. S. C. Lathbridge, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Captain W. V. Lumsden, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut. T. V. Brenan, Essex Regt.
Lieut. E. Clarke, Sussex Regt.
Lieut. J. H. Goodall, Yorks and Lancs.
Lieut. R. A. Hargreaves, Durham L. I.
Lieut. G. Richardson, Medicals.
Lieut. C. F. Webb, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. R. L. Aiton, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. P. E. Anderson Morshead, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. L. Birch, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut. C. R. Blandy, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut. A. B. Bratton, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut. G. C. Eagle, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. C. B. Grundy, Middlesex Regt.
Second-Lieut. E. Haigh, Yorks L. I.
Second-Lieut. J. F. Harker, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. L. Simmons, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. M. F. Wilson, London Regt.

KILLED.

Lieut. J. Tarr, West Yorks.

WOUNDED.

Captain R. H. Baily, Warwickshires.
Captain K. T. Cox, West Surreys.
Lieut. A. G. Bishop, Worcesters.
Lieut. S. H. May, North Lancs.
Lieut. P. G. Norbury, Buffs.
Second-Lieut. R. A. Driver, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. M. W. Nollan, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut. P. Walsh, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut. S. H. Pratt, Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. M. M. Robertson, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut. C. A. Molony, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. F. L. D. Shelford, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. R. G. D. de Uphaugh, Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. F. Fox, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. A. J. J. Gwynn, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. R. S. H. Grayston, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut. A. G. Hammersley, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut. A. Kingsford, Royal Engineers.
Second-Lieut. C. I. L. Thomas, South Wales Borderers.

WOUNDED AND SUFFERING FROM O. C. Bullock.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Second-Lieut. C. J. Kane, Royal Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. W. Inkster, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. L. S. Lee, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut. E. C. Wanstaff, Buffs.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW MISSING AND BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain C. E. Hill, Middlesex Regt.

MISSING.

Captain W. H. Nicholas.
Second-Lieut. B. D. Davies, Welsh Regt.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS OF WAR.

Captain H. Bury, Sussex Regt.
Captain L. D. Mc. N. Davis, Lincolnshires.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut. H. B. Stubbs, Flying Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

For W. A. Kennedy, Argylls, read W. R. Kennedy.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain J. Vivers, Royal Scots.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieut. B. J. B. Walsh, Essex Regt.

DIED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. B. C. Letts, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. E. B. Richardson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. E. H. Scott-Smith, Engineers.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieut. S. S. Hammersley, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut. J. C. S. Haslock, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. C. N. Wedge, Worcesters.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. H. S. Curwen, Norfolks.
Lieut. S. Milson, Rifle Brigade.
Capt. B. Pawle, Rifle Brigade.

DIED.

Capt. H. Maddick, Lancers.
Lieut. J. Horrocks, East Yorks.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. G. F. Hall, Berkshires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. B. Wilkin, Cornwall Lights.

NOW KILLED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Second-Lieut. H. G. Carter, Northumberland Fusiliers

DIED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Second-Lieut. H. Dunn, Scottish Rifles.

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Second-Lieut. F. Brown Londons.
Second-Lieut. E. J. Hutchings, Londons.
Second-Lieut. F. C. Holland, Engineers.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

KILLED.

Major F. V. Currey, Suffolks.
Lieut. S. L. Reiss, Royal Berks.
Lieut. J. V. Stanforth Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. J. P. A. Owens, North [illegible]
Second-Lieut. F. H. Thomas, Royal Engineers.

NOW KILLED. PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED

Second Lieut. H. de B. Grant, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING AND BELIEVED KILLED.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. L. G. Dickinson, Sherwoods.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. J. R Blacker, Coldstreams.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. Forsyth, Gordons.
Lieut. G. H. Bailey Durham Lights.
Second-Lieut. R. Raynes Durham Lights.
Second-Lieut. H Sayer, Buffs.

DIED

Second-Lieut. G. Morrison, Scottish Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Major U. Swinburne, Royal Rifles.
Capt. C. H. Dowden, Royal Rifles.
Capt. H. P. F. Mills, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut. F. P. Gourlay, Argylls.
Lieut. H. C. Hereford, Royal Berks.
Lieut. L. T. Jones, Leicesters.
Capt. G. T. Shipston, Leicesters.

MONARCHY IN CHINA.

SIGNIFICANT ATTITUDE OF POWERS.

PERTINENT QUERY BY THE PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PEKING. Nov. 5.

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires has requested on behalf of the Japanese Government a clearer statement in reply to Japan's advice to suspend the Monarchical movement.

The French Minister has informed the Chinese Foreign Minister that he has been instructed to associate the French Government in the advice of Japan, Great Britain and Russia.

More than half the provinces have voted in favour of Monarchy.

The Chinese newspapers are asking why the Powers' advice was not given when the movement began, at which time it could easily have been postponed.

KING GEORGE'S APPEAL TO THE EMPIRE

CANADA'S SPLENDID RESPONSE

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Duke of Connaught has telegraphed to Mr. Bonar Law:—

Orders in Council have been passed authorising the mobilisation of a quarter of a million Canadians, including those under arms, but an increase of a hundred-thousand on the number hitherto authorised.

This is intended by the Canadian Government as a reply to His Majesty's stirring message to the Empire.

MR. BONAR LAW'S APPRECIATION.

Mr. Bonar Law has replied expressing warm appreciation of Canada's patriotic response to His Majesty's appeal. Canada will be providing most welcome material for the reinforcement of the Canadian contingent which has been fighting so gallantly in the common cause.

IMPROVEMENT IN AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

Exchange improved on the report that further credits in favour of Great Britain, possibly amounting to forty million sterling, are being arranged.

BRITISH HOSPITAL UNITS IN SERBIA,

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 7.

In connection with Reuters announcement that the Serbian Relief fund has been informed that probably six British hospital units numbering 200 individuals, have been taken by the Germans in Serbia a "Times of Ceylon" representative asked Dr. L. Fabian Hirst who returned from Serbia to Ceylon a month or two ago, whether he could give any information as to which British units it is probable, have been captured.

Dr. Hirst said there were when he left Belgrade two units at Krazavatz, two in Belgrade and two in Skpje. Presumably the enemy have managed to capture all six of these. One of the two units at Belgrade was a British farmers' unit which Dr. Hirst was in charge when in Serbia. The other unit at Belgrade was the Maritee Hospital Mission which was probably better known as the Troubtidge Mission. There was also a small section of the British Farmers' Unit at Pesharavatz. At Karazavaty there were Mrs. Stobart's Unit and the United Allies Mission while at Varival was established the Scotch Women's Unit. One of the two Units at Skopje was that organised and run by Lady Paget.

DACOITY IN CALCUTTA.

RS. 25,000 TAKEN AWAY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Early this morning a dacoity was committed in the city. About a dozen men raided the house of one H. Ballaw, a rich money-lender, residing at Kansaripara in the Bhowanipur section of the town, and carried away cash and jewellary valued approximagely at about Rs. 25,000.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT BROACH.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BROACH, Nov. 6.

A Mahomedan Educational Conference was held this afternoon under the presidency of Nawab Sarbuland Jung Bahadur of Hydarabad. There was a large number of delegates and others interested in the Conference. The following gentlemen arrived from Bombay this morning when they got a hearty welcome: Moulvi Mahomed Husen Kakba, the Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobanj, Pirzadd Sayed Gulam Mahomed and others.

Nawab Sarbuland Jang Bahadur, after alluding to the King-Emperor's speech the Calcutta University dwelt upon the progress of education among the Muslims. He pointed out that theschool-going children among them totalled 16.7 per cent. and emphasised the growth of the number of Muslim children in primary schools compared with those of other races and creeds. He pointed out that the facilities offered to the Muhamadans varied in dif- "The defects of the education system in India offered to the Muhamadans vary in different provinces. Continuing he said:— "The defects of educational system in India are well known and need not be restated. They have been largely due to want of funds but lately grants from public funds to private institutions have doubled in aomunt. The facts speak for themselves. Nor must the great benefits which education has conferred in India be ignored or minimised and the criticism heard on the imperfect system of education is often unjust; for instance, to compare the Indian system still for the most part in the infancy with the matured system of the modern western world or to disregard the social influences and morality. The common charge that higher education of India has been built upon a slender foundation of popular educa'i-n and that its teaching agency is insufficient is one that might have been levelled against everybody in Europe at some period of history. India is passing through stages taken by other centres in their time."

After dealing with religious and ethical teachings the Nawab said, "The Government of India which is bound to maintain a position of complete neutrality in matters of religion observe that the most thoughtful minds in India lament the tendency of the existing system of education to develop the intellect at the expense of moral and religious faculties but now a better moral instruction is already given in the ordinary text books and in other ways.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

He then dwelt at length upon the requirements for research, technical, industrial, commercial, agricultural, legal, medical, veterinary and female education as also on trade and art schools.

He recalled that he had formulated a scheme many years ago for the establishment of public schools in India on the model of Eton and rejoiced to find that a school had already been established in Calcutta and a proposal was already under consideration for starting another at Simla. He further said: "The grateful thanks of educated Indians were due to the Government and all honour to those who form the managing body of the Hastings House School; but we can not help thinking that Calcutta is not the healthiest place during the whole year and if success is desired the school should be removed to some better climate and the course of teaching must be improved."

Continuing Mr. Hamidulla said: "We all realise the disintegrating conditions of the Moslem society but individualism which is the curse of India ranks supreme. Politics engrossing our attention retard economic progress. Commerce and trade, technical education and agriculture receive little attention, Moslems in this way are impoverishing themselves. We must sink personal differences and subordinate our interests to the well-being of the Moslem community. We must cultivate the spirit of sobriety and give up our individualism. It is no use frittering away our strength in petty disputes. It would be rank ingratitude were not Indians to realise the great improvement achieved by British rule, but the Government, pre-occupied with politics has not time to look into all kinds of evils. Lt us b practical ourselves. Do not merely pass resolutions and do nothing afterwards. After forming clubs to study commerce and industry, our economic or scientific subjects do not slacken. Create practical interest among the Moslems, always be progressive and show some results."

He concluded by quoting Lord Curzon's budget speech of 1902 and said education if it is to be reformed must be reformed for education's sake and not for the sake of political interests or racial interests, or class interest, or personal interests.

REFERENCE TO LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA.

Reference was made to the death of Sir P. M. Mehta by the President and Nawab Nasurallakhan. The latter said by the death of Sir P. M. Mehta not only the Parsee community, but the whole of India suffered a great loss. His death was an imperial calamity. The Conference then agreed to send messages of condolence to Lady Mehta and the family.

After dunch the Conference resumed its sitting at 4-30 p.m. when Moulvi Shaik Alibhai, read the report of the Poona Islaic Conference school in Urdu.

In asking the Conference to accept the report Mr. Ibrahim Haji Hassan suggested that the school be converted to a High School and appealed to those present to support the fund and he himself offered Rs. 1,000 to the fund.

Mr, Goolabdas Bhaidas Vakil of Surat, then complimented the ed the donor Mr. Ibrahim for his donation, and also gave Rs. 50 to the fund and suggested that commercial as well as agricultural and religious education should be given in the school.

The President then declared amidst loud applause that Mr. Mohamed Husein Makba had subscribed Rs. 3,000 to the fund. Besides this donation Mr. Makba offered a scholarship Rs. 5 a month for students of Broach. Several other persons spoke on the resolution.

Then the resolution for holding the All-India Mohamedan Educational Conference at Poona was passed and the Conference adjourned till Sunday morning.

BROACH, Nov. 7.

The Conference resumed its sitting this morning at 10 o'clock when the President announced that a Committee had been formed for raising funds for scholarships to be founded for the Broach District.

Syed Ibrahim Kadri then proposed that free studentships should be founded for the benefit of Mahomedans. He spoke at length in support of his proposition and said they must keep pace with the times. They had remained far behind others in progress. They were now awakening from their lethargy but they had not amongst them those sympathisers who were to be found among their sister communities excepting a few whose number was not sufficient. The speaker regretted the they had no funds for free scholarships which was their chief drawback. The reason was their charities were too much limited in application and trustees were careless to make right use of them.

The Resolution after being duly seconded was unanimously passed.

Certain scholarships were announced including one from the President, one from Khan Saheb Kazi Ismail and two from Nawabzada Nasrulakhan.

Other resolutions expressing the needs of Mahomedan schoo's and teachers were then adopted.

At this stage Mr. Dawoodji Dadabhoy of Surat announced that he would at his own expense send five students of the Broach District to any one of the following places: Delhi, Lahore, Lucknow. Deobund and Kathore to finish their religious studies.

The Conference then adjourned for lunch.

The siting was resumed at 5 p.m. when Khan Saheb Moinudin proposed that female education be encouraged having regard to Mahomedan customs. The proposition was passed unanimously.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER WOLFRAM INDUSTRY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 6.

The following press communiqué is issued:—

An Ordinance is about to issue to provide for the due control by the Government of the wolfram industry. In view of the large contributions which Burma makes towards the world supply of this metal which is of importance in the manufacture of munitions, it is necessary for the Government to stimulate its output in every way possisible and in order for this end to be brought about, powers for its closer control are necessary. It has been thought advisable to arrange for this much on the lines of the munition legislation in England and the Ordinance will thus be of a wide character.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA PASSPORTS.

The following press communique is issued:—Intimation has been received from the Government of British East Africa Protectorate that in future no passanger will be allowed to laud at the Protectorate ports unless he is provided with a passport issued by recognised authority.

PRIZE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The results of the proceedings at the Malta Prize Court states that the Turkish ship Agheos Ellent is condemned. The German ship Elfriede has also been condemned at the Supreme Court of Fiji.

A Mymensingh message states that in addition to the missing Rs. 25,000 from the strong room of the local treasury, as already reported, another sensational discovery has been made. The funds of t'e Town Co-operative Bank, the Central Bank and of the local College used to be kept under the personal custody of the treasurer acting in his place, but no payment was made today. The District Magistrate opened the chest where these funds were usually kept, but found it empty. About Rs. 7,500 of the Town Bank, Rs. 900 of the Central Bank, and Rs. 1,300 of the College are reported missing. There is another chest which owing to the shortness of time could not be opened to-day. It has been sealed by the Magistrate and will be opened on Monday.

Dastur Rastomji, High Priest of the Parsis, died on Saturday morning at Surat at the age of 76.

M. VENEZELOS VISITS THE BRITISH FLEET.

Photo by Central News.

The famous Greek statesman is seen seated in the stern of the boat.

ENEMY SUBJECTS IN THE PUNJAB.

PROPOSED REPATRIATION AND INTERMENT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says that a number of Germans and Austrians of whom there were about thirty in the Punjab, will, it is expected, be repatriated about the middle of this month. Owing to the recent raising of the military age in two enemy countries several of those who would otherwise have been repatriated will be permanently interned as prisoners of war. There are, we understand, aliens of enemies' countries in the province. These by virtue of their naturalization are treated as British subjects.

SUPPLYING ARMS TO ACCUSED IN DACOITY CASE,

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

The Magistrate at Kyd Street Police Court to-day had before him the case in which D. C. Russel stands charged under the Arms Act with aiding and abetting a Bengali named Satischandra Ghosh, an accused in the Krishnagore dacoity case, who was found to be in possession of arms without license.

The Public Prosecutor in opening the case said, that the case disclosed a very serious state of affairs. The accused is a European British subject and is entitled to possess and use fire-arms without license. He had abetted a person who was not entitled to possess arms without license and as such had committed offence under sections 29 read with section 109 of the Penal Code and 22 of the Arms Act.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

SIR BENJAMIN ROBERTSON ON COUNTRY'S RESPONSE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 6.

Replying to a joint address presented to him during his visit to Bebul by the district council and Badnur Municipality, Sir Benjamin Robertson said:—"I highly appreciate the expression you have given of your thankfulness for the benefits you are enjoying under British rule, of your loyalty to the King-Emperor and of your steadfast support of the Empire in the great war which is now raging. It is indeed marvellous that we should be so little affected by all that is taking place in Europe and in mentioning what we owe to the supremacy of Britain's sea power you have truly emphasized the outstanding feature of the situation. Not only is India enjoying internal quiet, but with a favourable season it is likely that there will be a return of prosperity and that the coming year, whatever its anxieties, will find us all the more prepared to give what help we can for the great cause for which the Empire is contending."

Referring to the incomplete Itarsi-Nagpur Railway he said that there might be some delay beyond what was absolutely necessary by the curtailment of funds for the general railway programme.

SINGLE-CYLINDER MOTOR-CYCLES.

It is possible that the new petrol tax may bring the single-cylinder machine into prominence again, writes "The Gipsy" in Motor Cycling. Of late the twin seems to have been the rage for side-car work. I admit that I prefer the big twin engine, but I must admit that the single of about 560 c.c. has its charms. If it is not overloaded it will do everything that can be required of a touring mount; and it certainly has the merit of simplicity. Also, such a machine has the advantage of being equally suitable for passenger or solo work, and this certainly appeals to me, for, though I have always been keen on the side-car outfit, I confess an occasional solo "blind" is exhilarating.

DACOITS IN SOUTH MALABAR.

FREE FIGHT WITH VILLAGERS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

A wire from Calicut says a band of dacoits, about thirty in number, tried to break into a temple in a village in south Malabar. They overpowered the wachman, but the alarm raised by him brought to the scene many villagers, who had a free fight with the dacoits. One of the dacoits was made captive and made over to the police next morning. The district authorities made a general move yesterday to Pandalur hill and came across two men who without showing any signs of turbulence or resistance surrendered. Questioned by the District Magistrate they said to have confessed that their gang numbered fifteen or sixteen men. All district authorities are still on the spot attempting to apprehend the remainder, who in spite of a very vigilant search have not yet been found. They are believed to have repaired to the thickest part of the hill jungle, but so far as is known they are without guns or other arms.

CONVICTED OF ASSAULT.

GOVERNMENT APPLY FOR ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

At the High Court to-day on the application of the Bengal Government Justices Greaves and Walmsley issued a rule on James Hercourt Macdonald and Percy Macdonald to show why the sentences passed on them by the District Magistrate of Dinajpur should not be enhanced.

It appeared that James was a guard and Percy a fireman on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. On the 21st June last at Parbalipur while under the influence of liquor they met two cooly women and asked them to come to their house. The women having indignantly refused to comply with the request, James caught hold of one of the women who pulled herself away. Both the women then managed to run back to their quarters. A cooly came to know of this and remonstrated with James and Percy, both of whom were following the women. Percy struck the cooly.

On those facts the District Magistrate of Dinajpur convicted James of assaulting a woman and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10. Percy was convicted of causing hurt to the cooly and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

At the instance of the Bengal Government another rule for enhancement of sentence was also issued on James. It appeared that a constable coming to know of this incident arrived at the spot when James gave him a blow. For this offence James was fined Rs. 25.

CALCUTTA TAXICAB DRIVERS' STRIKE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

As a result of the deputation of taxicab drivers which waited upon the Commissioner of Police this evening headed by Mr. Eardley Norton, so far as is known the following arrangements were arrived at. Summons are to be served on the accused drivers or owners within three days. Policemen in uniform are not to use a taxi for private purposes on any account. They, however, may hire and pay for one while in mufti. Owners should report to the Commissioner any alleged highandedness on the part of policemen, and strict enquiries will be made. If found at fault the policemen concerned will be severely punished. The tariff question is to be considered. Policemen are not to send members of their family or friends for free drives in taxis.

Regarding the question of excessive fines the Commissioner said that this was one which rested with the Magistrate at Kyd Street.

As soon as these points were settled and the owners and drivers were informed of the fact by Mr. Norton, work was resumed generally.

Mr. Norton will appear at the Kyd Street Police Court on the 9th instant, for the eight men for whose arrest Mr. Keays the other day issued warrants.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

STORY OF A REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BENARES, Nov. 6.

The Special Commissioners consisting of Mr. S. R. Daniels, Sessions Judge, President, Mr. B. J. Dalal, Sessions Judge and Pandit Sitala Parsad Bajpai, Subordinate Judge met to-day for the trial of the Benares Conspiracy Case. The trial was held in a specially constructed building inside the Central Jail. Admission was by passes granted only to persons immediately connected with the case. Messrs. Alston and Ryves of the Allahabad Bar and Sardar Santosh Singh, Deputy Superintendent, C.I.D., appeared for the prosecution, while the accused were defended by several local counsel and Mr. B. C. Chatteerjee of Calcutta and Messrs. Satya Chandra Mukerjee and Harimohan Roy of Allahabad.

Mr. Alston at the outset read out the complaint made by the Superintendent of Police, Benares, on September 2nd 1915. There were 33 accused in this complaint. Another similar complaint dated 21st September was also read out. This contained five additional accused. A third similar complaint filed on October 29 was also read out. There were two accused mentioned in this.

Mr. Alston in the course of his opening speech gave a short summary of the evidence of the approvers Bibuti Bhusan Haldar, Babu Ram, Manilal Ramnath and Shankarlal and also of the confessions of Damodar and Annadacharan Bhattacharya. He further said that in 1907 or about that time certain *samities* were formed in Benares, but some of the members at the inception developed seditious tendencies such as to overthrowthe government established by law by use of force. One of the members brought Rashbehari in Benares and he found suitable ground for revolutionary propoganda. Rashbehari inculcated the theory of sacrifice for the country and discouraged constitutional agitation. This Rashbehari was the cause of the formation of similar societies in the Punjab and Delhi and he linked all these into one body. Pingle, an associate of Rashbehari, also visited Lahore, Meerut, Delhi, and other places with a similar object.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

At the resumed hearing of the case, Bibuti Bhusan Haldar (first approver), who stated he was a Brahmin aged 20 deposed as follows:—Until to-day I have not received any pardon from any magistrate. It was in Benares that I was arrested on 26th June last at my house in Bengalitola. I made my confession when I was brought back from Delhi after my telling Mr. Richardson of my willingness to make a voluntary statement. I told the Joint Magistrate that I was confessing freely and of my own will. I failed in the Allahabad University Matriculation examination of March 1915. In 1912 I joined the Young Men's Association, which was composed of students and teachers. There were students of the Central College, Bengalitola School, Queen's College and Jainarain's School. When I was reading in the Eight Class Nalimohan, my class friend, asked me to join the association. (Witness identified Nalimohan.) That association held secret meetings a week after my admission. I was accepted as a member. Kalipado (identified) is the only one of the present accused that attended that secret meeting. There were many other people also present. None of the nine absconding were present. There were in all 15 or 16 people present. The objects of the Young Men's Association were to have an organisation to preach seditious things, to collect arms, and to rise against Government. Members were told not to disclose anything to non-members. Two annas a month was the monthly subscription. The Executive Committee consisted of eight members. Sachindranath (identified) is the only accused who was on that committee. There were nearly a hundred members when I joined the Association. They were all students and teachers. On Friday there was held a class known as the moral class. At this class seditious things were discussed and the Gita was read in Sanskrit, Hindi and Bengali. Some lessons were given from the Gita and there was an instructor who explained the meaning of slokas. It was done as a part of the seditious preaching.

There were some 20 or 25 members of the inner circle. Members were selected by the Managing Committee. I was not at first admitted into the inner circle. I don't remember when I was taken in. Every member of the inner circle tried to collect some arms. Seditious literature was distributed to induce people to join our society. We generally tried to induce students. We made excursions to several places such as Bhimchandi, Chakia, Chunar and Kardameshwar and gave seditious lectures to pilgrims who resorted there during Panchkoshi. Kalipuja was practiced in the club once a year at Diwali. I attended four or five such Kalipujas. There was a special prayer offered invoking Kali to come again and white pumpkins were offered at the Puja as representing white people. Members of the Sevak Samity, a separate society with similar objects, joined our Kalipuja. There was a split in the society, the exact cause of which I do not know. Khoka alias Sushenchandra Mukerjee, a member of the club headed a party which did not want revolution. That party wanted to create friendship among Indians. Sachindra Sanyal and his party wanted a revolution. There was another split in the association. It was a month or two after the first split. The second split was headed by Sachindranath, accused. Among the accused Nalinimohan, Annadacharan, and Kalipadoo joined Sachindra. Narendranath and Priyanath (absconder) also joined Sachindra's party. This party resigned the club and I joined them. This new party wanted to join the Bengal anarchists to get explosives and arms with their help and start work and kill those who resisted us. The cause of Sachindra's party coming into existence was that the club was doing nothing except talking. I know Bimalchandra Mukerjee who was also a member of the new party. Bimal left through fear after four or five months. Our party did join the Bengal anarchists through the agency of one Mukhan Babu of Calcutta. He was not a member of our society. I don't know through whom our society came in touch with Mukhan Babu.

At this stage the Court adjourned till Tuesday next on account of the Diwali.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

NATH SINGH CROSS-EXAMINED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

The further hearing of the Lahore conspiracy case was resumed to-day:—

Natha Singh, approver, identified Ganda Singh's photos which had been sent up to the Punjab from the Deccan marked as one of Santa Singh and which at Natha Singh's identification had led to Ganda Singh's arrest in the Deccan where the latter was absconding. The approver was also asked regarding the names noted in the pocket book which he duly located. Natha Singh was then subjected to a somewhat lengthy cross-examination by the counsel for the defence.

In reply to Mr. A. Sanders he said Ganda Singh had deposited in trust with him clothes and jewellery which he returned when Ganda Singh asked for them. He did not know the price of the jewellery when noting the names of a kairon gathering in a moonlight night. Natha Singh and Sunder Singh named each man he knew. The dagger shown to him and identified as belonging to one of the accused could be used for stabbing and not cutting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hakumat Rai he answered he had no intimacy with Mussaini Mirasin, wife of Fazal Din Mirani, nor had Natha Singh complained of his abduction of the woman. Prior to his being taken to Dagshai he was questioned by a European officer at Simla and not at Lahore or Amritsar. He and his companions were determined to start a rising but they did not do so as they could not secure arms, and sowars too did not turn up.

Asked by Mr. Mohamad Sadiq he stated he was illiterate and could not read the Garanth. Common people always went to Jhar Sahib for worship and other purposes. Mangal Singh was his cousin. His wife was dead and he did not suspect her relationship with Lachman Singh. None of his sewake had joined the "Ghadr" party. He had a sword without a proper license. He could handle a pistol.

Answering Mr. M. L. Puri he said he had given to the police in the very beginning the names of as many of the Kairon gathering as he remembered. He knew Jawand Singh but no Mirasan. The answer of the approver to some of the questions of Mr. Amar Nath Chatia tended to show that Bhai Bidi Chand, an ancestor of his, had rebelled against the Moghul Emperor of Delhi and the present revolutionaries might have sought for his help because of his family traditions. Sultan Shah had a sword with him and when the approver asked him from where he got the sword, the man said it had belonged to Nisam, the notorious dacoit.

In reply to Mr. Beni Parshad, the approver stated that Jhar Sahib was only a Gurdwara and the village nearest to it was a mile distant. This Gurdwara like every other was open to the public. Dhari had long been his sewak and was still one. He had only recently received the usual offering from Dhari. In the Dagshai Court-Martial he had deposed against three military men.

Re-examined by the Government Advocate the approver said men whom he had named as being present at Jhar Sahib, were not mere travellers or members of the ordinary congregation but they belonged to the "Ghadr" party.

Jaggat Singh, a villager, deposed to his carrying food etc., to Jhar Sahib with Lal Singh on the evening of the gathering for a crowd assembled there. He identified some of the accused in Court. The statement made by the witness to the Amritsar Magistrate wherein he described the gathering at Kairon and the seditious character of its proceeding, was read out to him, which he admitted as being true according to his recollection of the facts at the time. He repeated that Lal Singh did use seditious language and did announce their resolve to start a revolution. Witness was also present at the identification of the accused at Amritsar. He did not know Natha Singh of Dhun nor did he identify him by name at Amritsar. But the people at Jhar Sahib were saying that Natha Singh was present there. So the witness named him though he could not identify the man. The witness was briefly cross-examined and re-examined.

Kala Singh (approver) a retired sepoy and at present a cultivator of Tarn Taran having identified twenty-one of the accused in Court proceeded to make a statement. He gave an account of his relations with Bawa Gujar Singh, late Mahant of Jhar Sahib, whose disciple he had become. Jhar Sahib was often visited by Nihang Singh's staunch sect. The approver frequented the Gurdwara at Sur Singh also and he described his intimate relations with its present Mahant, Bagh Singh and his family. He went on to speak of the visits which the members of the "Ghadr" party paid to him and his village, their revolutionary designs and the active steps they took to enlist recruits for the projected rising, Kala Singh himself having been at last forced to join the "Ghadr" movement. The statement was not finished when the Court rose. The Court was adjourned till Monday.

Prince Victor Narayan of Cooch Behar, the first Indian prince to go abroad to learn scientific agriculture for the development of the resources of his country, has now turned his attention to the improvement of the tobacco crop, a subject which is exhaustively dealt with in an illustrated booklet written by Mr. J. B. Majumdar and edited by the Prince. As is known India stands second among the tobacco producing countries and in Cooch-behar the leaf provides the principal crop. But as its cultivation lacked scientific method Prince Victor accompanied by Mr. Majumdar visited the tobacco growing centres of America, Cuba, Macedonia and Asia Minor, where they specialised in all the branches of the manufacture of tobacco.

INDIA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE.

A SCHEME OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

JOINT NOTE BY SIR W. WEDDERBURN AND SIR KRISHNA GUPTA.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Friends in India having expressed themselves anxious that an authoritative statement should be prepared, setting out the reforms needed to give to India a fitting place in the British Empire, Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Krishna Gupta have accordingly prepared the following Joint Note, in which they summarise, from the British point of view, the practical steps which should be taken at the present time. It is being circulated among the non-official Indian members of the various Legislative Councils, who will, no doubt, after due consideration, issue a manifesto in their representative capacity as entitled to speak on behalf of India, and to voice her aspirations.

The war has given to India the opportunity of proving beyond question her hearty goodwill towards the British Empire; above all, it has made manifest to the world the reasoned loyalty of the educated classes. To those who imperfectly understood the mind of India the ready help coming from both the princes and people of India was doubtless a surprise and a revelation. But the events of the war have cleared away all doubt. The feeling of the British people is now one of warmest sympathy; and there is a general recognition of the fact that when the time comes to readjust the relations of the component parts of the Empire, with one another and with the Mother Country, India must be placed in a position analogous to that enjoyed by the self-governing Colonies and given a share in the Empire in keeping with her self-respect.

The British public, however, has no clear idea as to how improved relations are to be brought about, or what India really wants and expects. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that an understanding should be arrived at with a view to the preparation of the definite scheme of reform, beneficial, alike to India and the Empire. It would not be expedient to take public action before peace was in sight. But the whole situation should be considered in a calm and practical spirit by the leaders of public opinion in India, so that when the opportune moment arrives India may be in a position to place before the world a manifesto explaining clearly and briefly her views and aspirations.

Friends in India have asked us to express an opinion, from the British point of view, as to the best way of approaching this question; and we therefore venture to submit some suggestions as to the terms of the proposed manifesto and its representative character.

What, according to our belief, India now desires is, firstly, an effective movement towards self-government within the Empire, on lines suited to India's special requirements. No sudden or revolutionary change is asked for or desired. What is wanted is a gradual, but persistent, development of representative institutions in every grade of legislative and administrative authority. This development would be in accordance with the principles of freedom and progress universally accepted throughout the British Empire; it being recognised that where there has been unrest and trouble, this has been directly caused by a departure from these principles. Secondly, pending such trust in the Indian people, India desires that Government should, without delay, redress certain definite grievances which make themselves acutely felt while India is taking her part in the defence of the Empire. Among these are—the exclusion of Indians from the commissioned ranks of the Army; the refusal to accept Indians as volunteers; and the general disarmament of the people.

THE ESSENTIAL CONDITION.

The present situation may be briefly reviewed under the first heading: "An effective move towards self-government within the Empire." Speaking generally, the essential condition of self-government is that the control of legislation and administration should be in the hands of the representatives of the people. Under the existing system all power in India is practically with the officials; and the question is: constitutional reforms, and as evidence of How, in accordance with accepted British principles, can the control be gradually transferred to the representatives of the people? In other words: What are the practical steps that should now be taken to enable India to undertake successfully the duties of self-government?

In legislation the Imperial Parliament is the ultimate authority, the current laws being enacted in the Legislative Councils of the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors. As regards legislation in England, if it is desired to give to the British Parliament the character of a true Imperial Assembly, a place should be found for Indian representatives to voice the wishes of the vast population of India. As regards legislation in India, the people are grateful for the constitutional reforms of Lord Morley and Lord Minto, by which an increased Indian element has been introduced into the Legislative Councils. But they ask that these reforms may be carried to their legitimate conclusion: by establishing a majority of elected members in all the Councils: by removing the anomalies now existing in the elective regulations; and by assigning a larger representation to the educated classes. The powers of control conferred on the Councils should be increased, especially in financial matters.

A PRACTICAL SCHEME.

In matters of administration, the Secretary of State in Council, subject to the general control of Parliament, is the supreme authority, acting through the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors, who with certain exceptions are assisted by their Executive Councils; the machinery of administration being in the hands of the great centralised departments, which operate locally through the district and village organisations. The administrative reform should be made to fit in with the special conditions of Indian life, the fabric of self-government being built up on the solid foundation of the ancient village community, which, where fallen into decay, should be carefully restored to on a popular basis. All that pertains solely to the village should be administered by the village organisation. And, similarly, matters pertaining solely to the district should ordinarily be administered by the District Executive Officer, acting with the assent of a representative Council. We next come to the Supreme and Local Governments, which are now dominated by members of the permanent Civil Service. Here a fundamental change is required if the people are to emancipated from bureaucratic control. The Executive Councils should consist of representative men, Indian and British; the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors nominating their colleagues, with the approval of the Secretary of State. Permanent Civil Servants should, as in England, remain servants—permanently—and should not ordinarily be admitted to Executive Councils, which are governing bodies analogous to the Cabinet of a British Prime Minister. There remains the Council of the Secretary of State at Westminster, which may be made the most important link between India and the Empire; the object being to maintain touch between Indian sentiment and the authorities at the seat of power. With this object it has been suggested that the Council should consist of not less than nine members: one-third representatives of Indian public opinion; one-third officials with recent experience of Indian administration; and one-third men who have made their mark in British public life. The method by which the Indian representatives should be appointed is a matter of high importance, and will require careful consideration in connexion with the provisions of the Bill introduced in the House of Lords by the Marquess of Crewe in 1914.

A new factor in imperial relations will be brought into play when, after the war, a conference is held for the settlement of questions affecting the Empire. While it is a matter for congratulation that the Viceroy, with the approval of the Home Government, has lately accepted a resolution brought forward in the Imperial Council in favour of the direct representation of India at the Imperial Conference, it is of the utmost importance that the delegation from India should include a due proportion of representative Indians.

Having thus noticed some of the leading points on which reform is needed, in order to give reasonable satisfaction to the people of India, the question arises: In whose name should the proposed manifesto issue? In our opinion it should emanate jointly from the non-official Indian members of the various Legislative Councils, as they, above all others, may be said to represent the various classes and interests in India. We would further recommend that when the time is ripe, a small deputation of three or four trusted Indian leaders should come to this country in order to bring the case of India effectively before the British people.

SOME OF THE CHAMPAGNE TROPHIES.

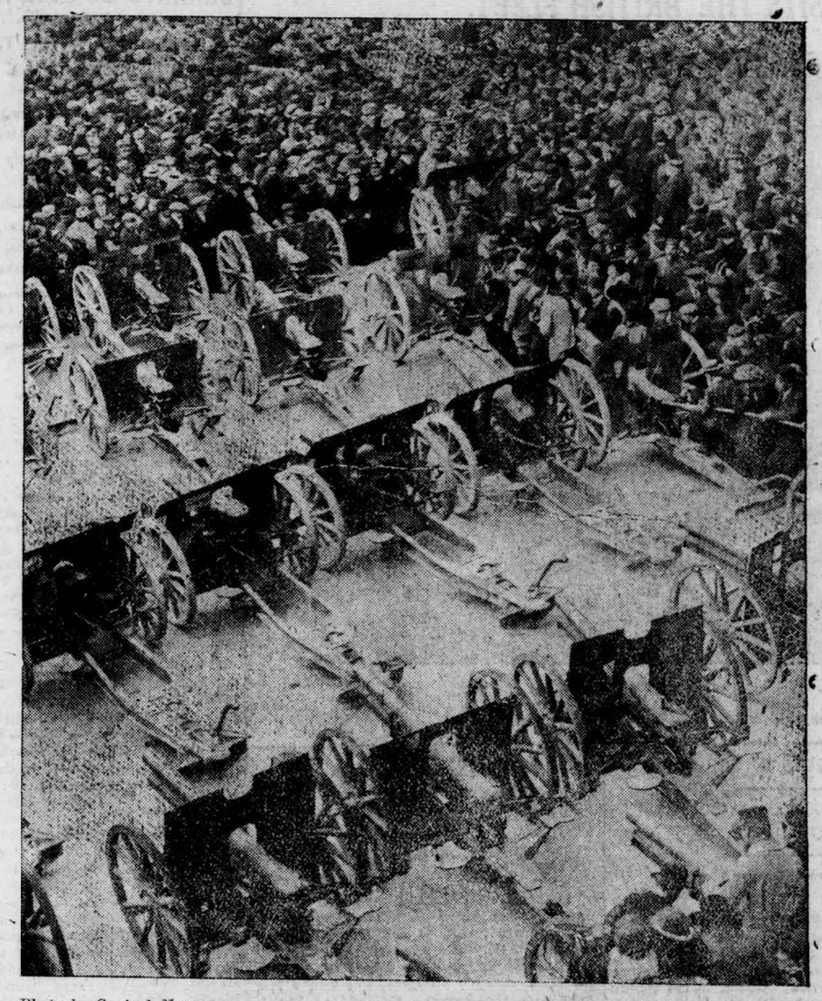

Photo by Central News.

All Paris went, in mail week, to see the Champagne trophies some of which were on view in the Invalides.

THE NEW FOOD-RAISER.

PROFESSOR BOTTOMLEY'S OFFER.

The interest taken in Professor Bottomley's discovery of the results to be obtained from peat treated with bacteria was shown by the large audience that attended his third address at the Botanic Gardens on the night of October 18. To use Professor Bottomley's own words, the process consists briefly in the treatment of ordinary raw peat by means of bacteria, and within four to six days after this treatment the peat is turned into a black substance which by analysis contains as much available plant food material as ordinary manure.

Sir Malcolm Morris, who presided, said that the Council of the Botanic Society proposed from their members to form the nucleus of a national committee, and gentlemen from all parts of the country would be asked to join in order that Professor Bottomley's discovery might be made of benefit to the nation as a whole.

Professor Bottomley described further results obtained in the course of experiment. Radishes, for instance, were sown in sand and watered with a liquid extract of bacterised peat. The result was appreciably sized radishes, whereas where none of the liquid was applied there were no radishes at all. In another case beans had been gathered averaging a foot long, and while in the case where ordinary manure was applied picking stopped the first week in September, those to which the bacterised peat had been applied were still bearing. Potatoes had been grown in nothing but moss watered with the extract, while 17lb. of tomatoes had been gathered from one tomato plant. It might be said that similar results could be obtained by large applications of ordinary manure. That might be so, but his point was that the bacterised peat ought to be the cheapest manure if only it was run properly.

PUBLIC OR COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Professor Bottomley pointed out that three things might be done in order to work the process on a large scale for the benefit of the nation. The Board of Agriculture might take it up; it might be exploited commercially; or if the Board of Agriculture could not take it up—and they could not—it might be run by a national committee for the benefit of the nation. He referred to a question asked by Mr. King in the House of Commons on the subject, and the reply of the Minister that so far as he was aware no results had been obtained which demonstrated the utility of the discovery for agricultural purposes on a field scale and on a commercial basis. "So the Board won't take it up. That is what one gets in one's own country" observed Professor Bottomley. It had been suggested that a limited company be formed with a nominal capital of £100,000. There were people ready to take it up commercially, but for the nation to benefit wholly a committee should be formed. He had been working eight years on the process, and if he could help he would feel that he was "doing his little bit." For the period of the war he was willing to give the benefit of his knowledge and experience, and the King's College authorities were willing that the laboratory should be used for producing the bacteria, and without cost if somebody would formulate some definite scheme whereby the other side, the manufacture and the distribution, could be done.

Mr. Mond, of Messrs. Brunner, Mond, and Co., said that he was prepared to put down part of the money or all the money required without interest, and a gentleman in Yorkshire had offered the site of a peat bog.

A SEPOY ADMIRES LONDON.

A wounded Sepoy has been visiting London, and Mr. Edmund Candler, in the "Daily Mail," tells the weird story of his surprise. The Sepoy goes down to the Underground Railway by a lift, and thus expresses himself:—

"Sahib, the most wonderful event which happened was this. At a certain place we left our motor in the street and entered a small room full of pictures, which at a moment when I was thinking of other things began to move, sinking downwards into the earth, and suddenly we were surprised to find ourselves underground. I had a very terrible feeling when the room began to go down, for I could not believe that such things could happen out of dreams.

"And when we had descended a train came towards us with no engine. Sahib, how could it move? We went a long way in the train, and when we came out, merely by climbing a few steps and without ascending again into the moving room, we found we were back in the same place where we had left the motor.

"And when Sant Singh expressed wonder that the houses of London were so adapted as to save the sahibs who dwelt in them the trouble of walking up and down, the Colonel Sahib said that this was not only the case with rooms, but there were stairs also which never stopped, but moved ceaselessly as if alive, one step taking the place of another, so that by standing still on the lowest one was lifted easily to the highest. It appears, sahib, that nothing is impossible in London, and the smallest man in the city possesses powers which in my country pertain only to those who are by profession purveyors of magic.

"To indulge our wonder, the Colonel Sahib consented that we should leave the motor and return to the big station by means of one of these staircases which move silently by consuming steam and oil, and we found everything as he had said. In all these moving houses one must stand and not sit. The highest no more than the lowest is permitted a seat, but pains are taken by those in authority to provide entertainment for such as come and go.

"Many curious pictures are attached to the walls; nevertheless one is not permitted to stand and observe these for any length of time, but is always carried forward hurriedly. For the English sahibs in their own country are all busy workers. It is a city without rest. Sahib, is it true that in all London there is no idle man?

"In the big station we entered a room full of sahibs and memsahibs drinking tea. Here we were alloted two tables and similar entertainment, and the Colonel Sahib sat down and drank with us. When it had grown dark we returned very rapidly to the hospital. Sahib, I have seen London now More than I have seen cannot exist elsewhere, and I do not wish to see any other city."

AEROPLANES FOR SEAL-HUNTERS.

A novel use of the aeroplane is under consideration by owners of Newfoundland sealing vessels as a result of the failure of the seal hunt this year. It is proposed that two experienced aviators be engaged to visit the East Coast and the Gulf of St Lawrence, just before the opening of next season, to discover the herds. The information thus obtained would enable the fleet to sail directly for the scene of the hunt instead of spending much time in searching for the animals.

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SOME OF THE CLAIMS OF

CONVENIENCE Baby's food kept hot at night.
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(Continued on 6 column.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

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RAILWAY SMASHES.

FIREPROOF TRAINS.

There have recently been several important and instructive reports and investigations with regard to railway accidents in this country, says the "Daily Telegraph."

One of the most terrible of these accidents was that which happened to the Gretna troop train, which, it will be remembered, took fire after colliding with a stationary local train, resulting in a death roll totalling 227, whilst 246 were injured. In the report of the disaster issued a few days ago by the Board of Trade, Lieut.-Colonel Druitt makes many recommendations of importance to the travelling public as well as to engineers. The use of steel coaches, instead of those made of wood, is one of the most important of these recommendations. It is really extraordinary how slow we are in this country in adopting the all-steel, or all-metal, railway coach. In America such constructions are almost universal, and the result is that when collisions do occur—and they are admittedly more frequent in America, where railway operation is not such an exact science as it is here—the damage done to the rolling stock is often surprisingly small, thanks to the steel construction. In this country a comparatively slight shock is sufficient to break up the timber work of which the bodies of the coaches are largely constructed, thereby not only causing, in all probability, injury to the passengers by flying splinters, but also rendering the wreckage a ready prey to fire.

ILLUMINATION AND GLASS.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Colonel Druitt recommends the provision of electric light in all new railway stock, gas lighting in existing stock to be abolished, and electric lighting to be provided as opportunity admits. There are admittedly certain systems of railway carriage gas lighting in existence that are claimed to be perfectly safe even when there occurs a disaster followed by fire—started possibly by red-hot cinders from the locomotive. But these systems for various reasons are not in general use, and the field appears to be open to electricity, which the inspector states is now being provided by most of the principal companies in all their new stock, whilst other companies are arranging to convert existing gas-lie stock as opportunities occur, though this must necessarily be a somewhat slow process.

Given all-steel trams, lit by electric light, there should be comparatively little danger of a repetition of disasters of the Gretna type, particularly if there be adopted in the future Colonel Druitt's suggestions with regard to shock-absorbing buffers and removable window bars. Nothing is said in the report with regard to broken glass, but it is a fact that more than half the injuries in railway collisions are due to this cause. Now that processes exist for toughening glass so that it will withstand even a blow of a heavy hammer without splintering or even splitting up, there is no reason why such glass should not be used in all future rolling stock. The number of windows broken in the Weedon accident, as the writer saw shortly after the accident occurred, was very notable, as also were the victims of the broken glass who were being led away to the awaiting motor ambulances.

WEEDON AND WILTON ACCIDENTS.

In connection with this latter accident, Mr. Bowen Cooke, the chief mechanical engineer of the London and North-Western Railway Company, gave some interesting evidence at the Northampton coroner's inquiry into the cause of the accident. So much has been made of the fact that the accident was due to the fitting of a previously used pin in the coupling rod that Mr. Cooke's remarks on this point are of special moment. He said that there was absolute interchangeability between the type of pin used in the engine which caused the disaster and that used in the engine from which a pin was taken at Rugby. Since January, 1910, there had been only six failures of engines reported as being due to these pins failing, and in no case had an accident occurred.

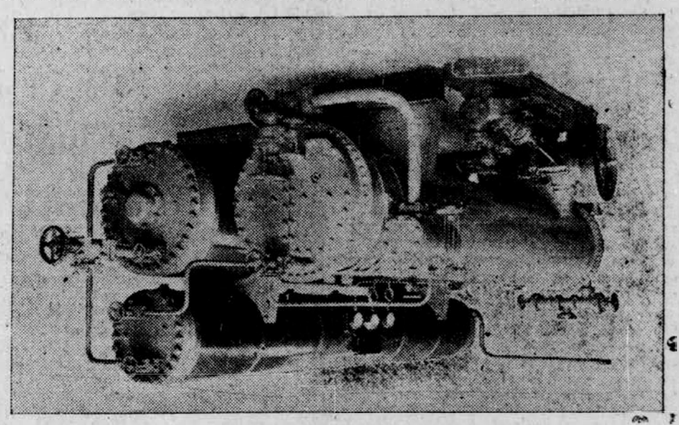
A rather remarkable accident was that which occurred last month at Wilton on the London and South-Western Railway. Owing to military requirements there is insufficient siding accommodation, so that the main lines had to be used for standing wagons upon during shunting. On the "offering" of an express from Waterloo to Plymouth a long goods train was standing on the main line, but this was then cleared as it was thought, for the express. During the operation the last three wagons became detached—how it happened was not made clear at the recent official inquiry—and being 100 yards outside the home signal and round a curve, they were not observed to be still on the main line. Into these wagons the express dashed, smashing them up. Though parts of the last wagon were found under the bogie of the express locomotive, the passenger train, luckily, was not derailed, though three soldiers were injured by leaping from the train before it had come to a standstill.

In the subsequent Board of Trade report on the accident it was recommended that track circuiting be adopted outside both home signals and in the rear of both the advanced starting signals. It would also seem desirable to have recommended that coupling appliances should be adopted that could not possibly become uncoupled of themselves, for it appears that the accident was really due to this cause.

THE GLAD EYE ON THE MIDNIGHT SKY.

Reproduced from the "Graphic."

One of the numerous suggestions made of "The Graphic" for dealing with Zeppelin raids: The searchlight is attached to a gun, the idea being that the searchlight, following the aircraft, gives the direction of fire.



Type of Ammonia absorption refrigerating plant.

OXYGENATED ALLOYS OF IRON

Among the publications of the Iron and Steel Institute is an interesting Paper on the Influence of Oxygen on some properties of pure iron. The alloys were prepared by melting iron and iron oxide in a small Girod furnace, which caused the iron whilst melting to be oxidized by the air. During the process additions of ferric oxide, magnesia and lime were made from time to time. The mmelt was cast in a clay pot sawn in two, the halves forged into square billets and the billets rolled into flat bars of 10 by 30 millimetres. Analysis showed the alloys to contain from 023 to 0.228 per cent. of oxygen and the experiments made were on alloys with 0.24 per cent. Relative speeds of corrosion were tested in air of 14 days, in seawater for 12 hours and in dilute hydrochloric acid (3 per cent.) for 12 hours. Taking 100 as the standard speed of the alloys the speeds for wrought-iron in the three elements were represented by 100.7, 91.9 and 1127.0; thos for mild steel by 106.1, 94.8 and 64.1; and those for red short steel by 134.7, 92.8 and 479.7. Thus, though the alloys resisted atmospheric corrosion well, mild steel gave better results in dilute acids and seawater and wrought-iron better results in seawater. Resistivity in air, however, may be taken as an important practical consideration. Density decreases and hardness increases with increasing oxygen. Difficulty in working the material was experienced in the neighbourhood of 900deg. C., but forging and rolling could be carried out above 950deg. C. and between 750deg. and 850deg. C.

SPEED CONTROL FROM THE TRAIN.

We can imagine, says the "Railway News," that the scope for such apparatus must be very limited, but it is interesting to note that it has been found advantageous for certain conditions, especially in regard to officials making an inspection trip over the line. It is frequently necessary, on such trips, to slow down or stop at certain points to allow closer inspection of track or of facilities on the right of way, etc. This ordinarily necessitates a considerable amount of hand-signalling between the train crew and the engineer, with frequent misunderstandings and resulting back-up moves, confusion and delays. The employment of a speed control apparatus gives the officer in charge complete and direct control of the speed of the train, by a simple manipulation of a pointer on a dial switch either to stop the train immediately or regulate the movement of the train to any speed that may be desired. If it is desired to slow down to 8 miles an hour over a section of the track for the purpose of inspection, all that is necessary is to move the pointer on the dial switch to the 8-mile point; this breaks the circuit and applies the brakes, and they continue applied until the speed has been reduced to 8 miles an hour, when they automatically release; until the pointer on the dial is moved, the driver cannot exceed 8 miles an hour.

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of urie acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D-27.

DIE CASTING.

USE OF LIGHT ALLOYS.

One of the most important engineering problems of the day concerns the production and use of castings made from light alloys, writes the "Daily Telegraph."

The subject is one which is receiving the close attention of the Alloys Research Committee of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and of the Advisory Committee on Aeronautics. Of its importance at the present moment, when the demand for aircraft is so insistent, there can be no doubt. Every pound saved in the weight of a war-plane means increased efficiency either in flying power or in bomb-carrying capacity.

In America also the question of the use of light alloys in place of iron and steel is now very much to the front. Engineers have even gone so far as to produce large four-cylinder internal combustion-engines, of the sleeve-valve type, in which the whole cylinder block is made of aluminium alloy.

DIE-CAST PISTONS.

Pistons made of the alloy are now rapidly superseding those made of cast-iron, and being only one-third the weight, it follows that the inertia forces due to the reciprocating mass of the piston are reduced by 66 per cent. In the twelve-cylinder engine, a type now in much favour in the United States, this reduction is a matter of special importance, resulting as it does not only in a smoother running engine but also in increased life of the bearings.

Other advantages include decreased carbonisation, owing to the higher thermal conductivity of the aluminium alloy, and decreased friction, since the co-efficient of friction in the case of the alloy is only half that of cast-iron.

These light pistons and other parts are produced not in sand moulds, but by the newer process of diecasting. This has been taken up very much more in America than over here, as also has the question of the die-casting of brass and bronze. If we are to compete with America in the matter of the rapid and cheap production of reliable and clear castings of these metals, then we shall have to adopt the diecasting process in our foundries much more generally than is the case at present.

The moulds used in die-casting are made of iron. They are constructed in sections containing a large number loose pieces, the number varying, of course, with the size and complexity of the casting. The loose pieces serve several purposes. They may be used as cores, as chills, or to form projecting parts which otherwise would interfere with the opening of the mould.

The operation in brief, then, is to assemble the mould, heat it to the proper temperature insert the cooling pieces, and pour the casting. The loose pieces are then removed in the proper order at the proper times, and the die is taken apart for removal of the the casting. In order to get more complete control of the operation, most of the moulds now in use are mechanically operated.

It is evident from the preceding description that the aluminium die-castings must be made in moulds which are a perfect machine fit. The mechanics employed must be of the highest class. The mould itself will not work at all unless very accurately constructed. The castings produced must therefore conform to this same high standard of perfection as to dimensions.

MACHINING REDUCED.

The accuracy attainable in the making of an aluminium die-casting results in a considerable reduction of the number, extent, and expense of the machining operations required. It is possible to meet dimensions in most cases with a very slight variation. The necessary allowance for finish is therefore in many cases zero, and, as a consequence, the customer gets a casting of the minimum weight consistent with his requirements. Since the castings are all alike they fit the jigs accurately and readily, thus saving time and increasing the accuracy of the necessary machining operations.

The high strength, resistance to heat, light weight, and beautiful colour of the aluminium permanent mould products have caused their adoption already in numerous classes of work. This includes many types of electrical, scientific, and measuring instruments, cash registers, automatic weighing machines, typewriters, adding machines, cooking utensils, as well as automobile and aeroplane parts.

Castings weighing about 30lb each are now being turned out in large numbers. These in general replace sand castings weighing about 25 per cent. more. An iron sand casting of the same volume would weigh close to 100lb, and would be only about 30 per cent. stronger.

The successful production of die castings in other metals (except metals with a lower melting point than aluminium) is a more difficult problem than with aluminium. The casting temperatures for brass and bronze, for instance, are so high as to cause the dies to be heated up to such an extent as to render the operation of the dies not always uniformly successful. But the difficulty will be, in fact, is rapidly being, overcome, just as it was in the case of aluminium.

Having achieved success with brass and bronze—and what a success that would be engineers need no telling—die casters would next aim at producing iron and steel castings by this method.

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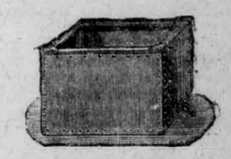

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RECRUITING CAMPAIGN

LORD DERBY'S NEW SCHEME.

BLUE FORM CANVASS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Lord Derby, Director-General of Recruiting, met the Parliamentary and the Joint Labour Recruiting Committees in conference at 12, Downing-street, on October 15, to consider further the scheme which he outlined to the conference in the previous week. A number of military officers were present. The conference lasted two hours and the scheme was finally agreed on in detail.

In explaining his proposals Lord Derby said:—

Before describing the new system under which the canvassing of the pink forms is to be carried on, I wish to pay my humble tribute to the work that has been done by the recruiting staff, not only at the War Office, but throughout the country. Working often under great difficulties, it is chiefly owing to their efforts that the magnificent response that has been made to the appeal for recruits during the past year is due, and I wish it to be clearly understood that any changes that I may propose making have not been necessitated by any shortcomings on the part of the recruiting staff, but by the exigencies of the present situation, which to my mind require an entirely new method of dealing with the subject.

To put my view briefly: In the past recruits have been found by the military authorities assisted by civilians. I propose to make civilians responsible for bringing the raw material in the shape of a recruit to the military authorities for them to enlist, clothe, equip, and train. This can only be rendered possible if some thoroughly representative civilian body be willing to make itself responsible for the work, and my most grateful thanks are due to the two bodies, the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee and the Joint Labour Recruiting Committee, who have together made themselves jointly responsible. The value of the combination of these two forces cannot be too highly estimated.

The method of dealing with canvassing under what is known as the pink form system—though as a matter of fact the canvassing cards are really blue—is somewhat similar to the canvassing that takes place at a General Election, but instead of one party canvassing against another we shall have the unique spectacle of all parties combining to canvass for one common object—viz., the obtaining of a sufficient number of recruits under the voluntary system to maintain our Armies in the field at their required strength.

BLUE AND WHITE CARDS.

It is proposed to use all existing recruiting committees and whether they bear the name of Parliamentary Recruiting Committee or not to ask them to undertake in their various localities the duties which, in areas where a Parliamentary Recruiting Committee exists, would be undertaken by that body. The existing committees will be asked to avail themselves of the services of the political agents of all parties. In some cases these gentlemen are already honorary secretaries to the recruiting committees; in others I hope they will be co-opted on to the committees.

To these committees will be entrusted the work of canvassing. Two cards will be given to them, a blue and a white, the information on which corresponds. The white card will be kept in the office, the blue card will be the ordinary canvassing card, which will be given to the canvasser.

The Parliamentary Recruiting Committee has kindly gone most carefully into the question of the instructions to be given to canvassers, and I am confident that if the instructions now given are adhered to the canvass will be conducted with the utmost tact and discretion.

It may not be possible in some districts to start the canvass immediately, because the cards have not in some areas been tabulated; in others the work of starring has not yet been completed and yet in others the committees necessary for this purpose may require formation; but even granting these delays it is estimated by the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee that the whole of the work should be completed and the returns made up to November 30.

I do not think it is necessary here to give any further details. Instructions are being sent out which I hope will meet with general approval, but, of course, the committee recognize that unforeseen difficulties will arise from time to time, but I am hopeful that there is nothing which will not be able to be met and set right. Municipal and civic authorities are being asked to co-operate and lend their valued assistance to the work.

INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC.

In order to anticipate a demand as to what information can be given to the Press as to the results of our work, I will say at once that it would be impossible to give weekly returns. If the number obtained, as I hope it will be, is very large, all those who have not been canvassed would say, "They are geting all they want without me." On the other hand, if it is obviously too small, those who are not anxious to see it a success will say, "It is evidently a comparative failue. Let us make it a complete one in order to secure compulsory methods." Of course, I am under Lord Kitchener's orders, but I feel perfectly certain that he will at the close of the campaign allow me to give as much information as is consistent with public advantage.

The number of units supplied by any particular area, the men needed to bring them up to strength, and, further, the men required to keep them up to strength, will be supplied to the local recruiting committee in order that they may see what is expected of their area, and, I hope, stimulate local patriotism. With the consent of the Prime Minister and Lord Kitchener, a letter signed by me stating briefly the situation will be sent to every "unstarred" man, in order that he may have a direct appeal and be unable to say in the future that he was not called upon to join.

A QUESTION FOR THOSE WHO HOLD BACK.

The following letter from Lord Derby to the Mayor of Leicester was read at a recruiting meeting in that town:—

I very much regret that I am unable to be with you at your recruiting meeting tonight. I wish you every success, as the Leicester Regiment, of which you have every reason to be so proud, is sadly in need of recruits. Although for many years a strong advocate of National Service, I have done all that I possibly can to make voluntary enlistment a success, and I have pledged my word to make yet another and greater attempt to get recruits under that system, and I especially appeal to those who may hold National Service views as I do, to assist me in the matter.

No man has the right to say that any system is a failure unless he has done his best to make it a success. To make a voluntary system a success at such a crisis as this really means that every man who would in a conscript country be taken compulsorily should offer his services voluntarily; and to those who have hitherto hung back from enlistment, giving to themselves various reasons for not so doing, I would urge that they should ask themselves the following question:—"Is the excuse that I give to myself for not joining one which would be held to be effective in a conscript country? Let them give themselves an honest answer and act accordingly.

Lord Kitchener telegraphed as follows:—

At this critical moment your most earnest efforts in the work of obtaining recruits will be appreciated. We confidently believe that Leicester men of military age who have not yet joined the Army will do their duty and will help to maintain in the field the high tradition of the men of your borough and county.

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PROFESSIONS OTHER THAN LEGAL.

(BY SANDY SEVENTY.)

Coming to some of the well-known personalities of other than the legal profession, it may be mentioned that among the physicians and surgeons there were those connected with the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital. Dr. Morehead was the first physician and besides principal of the Grant Medical College. He was known to be an exceedingly able doctor and professor alike, most amiable and sympathetic and withal enthusiastic in encouraging the study of western science of medicine, theoretical and practical, among the people of Western India. The earliest students of the Medical College who passed out as graduates for practice spoke in terms of the highest admiration and affection of their eminent medical *guru*. As a consulting physician he was greatly in requisition among the Parsis, who, as in every other walk of life, were first to avail themselves of the skill and practice of English physicians and thus it was that Morehead's name was a household word in the leading Parsi families.

Needless to say that that good doctor and talented organiser left the city midst the regrets of students and patients alike, and with the cordial good wishes of the community, European and Indian alike, for his long life and prosperity, in his retirement. With Dr. Morehead was intimately associated his second assistant in the hospital Dr. Peet. He, too, was equally distinguished for his amiability and courtesy among his students and patients. When Morehead, retired he succeeded him at the College as principal and at the hospital as the first physician. The names of both are still enshrined in the memory of the generation which flourished in the Fifties. In those days the consultation fee was only Rs. 10. It was as moderate as that which prevailed for counsel in the Supreme Court. That modest fee is in striking contrast with Rs. 20 at first and 30 later on in vogue. Fees for important operations too which did not exceed 200 or 300 rupees are now mounted up to 500 and 700 or even 1,000 and more. But how far the skill and ability of the physician and surgeon of today is superior to those of the Fifties is a question. It would seem that mediocrity is better and more extravagently remunerated than what it was half a century ago. Ballingall was known to be a first-rate man in surgery. Indeed the three earliest physicians and surgeons made a brilliant trio whose names are still recalled by old families who had appreciated their medical treatment and their great professional urbanity. There was also Dr. Carter who was a skilled ophthalmic surgeon and greatly appreciated.

SOME LEADING EUROPEAN PRACTITIONERS.

But apart from these there were at least four European non-official medical practitioners, namely Drs. Yuill Bremner, Mackay and Fogerty. The first two had a very large practice among the Parsi community. The present writer has a vivid recollection of Dr. Bremner as a boy under his treatment. They were were very capable physicians. Dr. Mackay was the superintendent of the Native Medical Dispensary which still flourishes and is of inestimable boon to the poorer classes of the Indian community. He was very popular among the middle classes, and so, too, was Dr. Fogerty. The latter was widely known for curing most difficult cases. It is said that his skill was such that many preferred his medical treatment to that of the distinguished hospital physicians. He had an imagination and a fertility of resource which were deemed exceptional. He had his own consulting rooms in Medows Street and other parts of the Fort, and it is said he minted money most speedily and amassed a large fortune, most of which he lost in the share speculations of 1863-64. He was also extravagant and altogether unconventional in social life which led to his estrangement from the community to which he belonged. At the close of the Sixties there was a famous case in the High Court in which he appeared as a plaintiff before Sir Joseph Arnould.

The first Sir Cowasji Jehanghir was in a critical condition, so much so that one day he was announced to be either dead or dying. Dr. Fogerty was called for and the patient recovered under his treatment. Sir Cowasji had for a time remained unconscious and it was his brother, Hirji who had called for Dr. Fogerty. That physician, knowing well that his patient was rich and generous, sent in his medical bill the amount of which flabbergasted Hirji. It was so exorbitant that Hirji resisted it and eventually the matter went to Court. The learned judge pronounced the bill to be exorbitant and even unprofessional. He cut it down to a modest but fair figure and criticised the doctor's conduct in most unfavourable terms.

THE ENGINEERING PROFESSION.

There were fewer professional engineers than doctors in the Fifties. None of the activity in building to be noticed during the last 25 years and more was then. Public offices had yet to be constructed. Indeed the era for better class of private buildings and those owned by the State did not commence till 1866-67. The first public offices taken on hand were the General Post Office and the other was the P. [illegible] Office in Church Street. Engineers in private practice, among Europeans, were Messrs. Scott MacLeland and Campbell and Nusserwanji Chandally. Messrs. Morris and Gostling came later and so did Mr. Stephen. There were, of course, the great engineers of the two railway companies. Of Mr. Berkley, of the G. I. P. R. enough has already been observed. He was the *facile princeps* of railway engineers, a regular genius, and no mistake. Then there were Messrs. Lane, Slater and Forde who belonged to the B. B. C. I. Company, besides others of lesser distinction. Mr. Forde was a man who thoroughly knew Gujarat. During the share speculation, when a reclamation company, known as the Frere Land and Reclamation Company, was founded, of which Mr. Lyttleton Holyoake Bayley, afterwards a judge, was the chairman, he was appointed its Chief Engineer. After the collapse of the share mania, Mr. Forde established himself as a private engineer and had an excellent practice. He was also appointed Consulting Engineer to the Municipality for a number of years.

LEADING BANKERS OF THE CITY.

Among European merchants and bankers some of the more well known might be mentioned in this place. The Forbeses and the Remingtons were private bankers. The former were at one time the bankers to the East India Company and have been already referred to as regards the eminent public services they had rendered in that connexion. In the Fifties and early Sixties they were represented by Mr. R. Willis, Mr. Foggo, who rose to be a member of the Legislative Council, Mr. J. A. Forbes, the great municipal reformer, whose carriage was dragged in 1871 by enthusiastic ratepayers from the Town Hall to his office in Apollo Street, and Mr. Percy Leith who was a high mason of his day. The Remingtons were also great bankers and enjoyed an equal reputation with the Forbes. Their London house was known as that of Remington and Crawford, whose senior members, bearing the senior member, bearing the great uncle of Arthur Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner. There were Mr. Fogo, Mr. Hadow, and Mr. Lidderdale, the last of whom was intimately connected with the old Bank of Bombay and one of the important witnesses before the Bank of Bombay Commission of 1869 under the presidency of Sir Charles Jackson. In the great merchants' firm of William Nicol & Co., there were the two brothers, John and James Fleming who were both very sagacious and enterprising and the founders of the original Elphinstone Land and Press Company in 1856 which was eventually bought up in the Seventies by the Government when the Port Trust was established. This firm was really the earliest pioneer of British enterprise in great public works in India. And the firm steered most prosperously their company through the eventful financial crisis of 1865-66. Later on, there was the well-known Mr. Hamilton Maxwell who was such an active member of the first Bombay Municipal Corporation and the first to warn that body by declaring the financial bankruptcy under Arthur Crawford which eventually led to the thorough reform of the Municipality. Then there was the equally eminent house of Messrs. Ritchie Stuart and Company of whom the most notable member was Mr. Michael Scott. This firm was the second in the matter of private enterprise of great works of public utility. It founded the Back Bay Reclamation Company with a capital of a crore, the shares of which rose from 5,000, to 50,000 during the period of the speculation of 1863-64, and they were once deemed to be a golden security. Mr. Tracey was another well-known member. The Grahams were the premier firm for Lancashire piece-goods. They had the elder Graham (James) in the Fifties. Later there were Messrs. Hunter and Crum and Forbes Adam. The last named was four times Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and an active colaborateur with Messrs. Telang and Mehta in 1887 in the Legislative Council during the passing of the great Municipal Act of 1888. There was the other big piece-goods importing firm of Grey & Co., whose two partners, Gaven Steel and Robert Hannay were closely associated with the directors of the old Bank of Bombay. This firm, as well as that of the great house of Peel & Co., had for their brokers, the wealthy firm of Messrs. Cursetji, Ardeser, & Co., Mr. Walter Cassels, a gentleman of massive intellect in commerce and philosophy alike, was at the head of the Peels, and was the most distinguished merchant in the early Sixties. He was, honoured by Sir Bartle Frere's Government with piloting the first Municipal Bill of 1865 through the Legislative Council. There was the firm of Messrs. Campbell Mitchell & Co. whose partner, Mr. Andrew Grant, was a conspicuous figure in public meeting and his eloquence was such as to attract large crowds. He, too, was a man of great sagacity and talent. Then there was Jomn L. Scott of the distinguished house of Finlay Scott & Co., also importers of piece-goods. But it is sufficient to have mentioned the most prominent merchants of the last half a century whom the public knew so well. Of course there was the great and honoured firm of David Sassoon and Co., founded years before by a talented senior bearing that name. And with him in those days was associated his eldest son, Abdulla who afterwards was made a baronet and assumed the name of Sir Albert Sassoon, the donor of that magnificent equest... statue of King Edward who visited India in 1875-76 as the Prince of Wales. He was also the donor of that Grand Organ in the Town Hall. Elias was another son who, on the death of his father, established a separate firm at the head of which at present is Sir Jacob Sassoon. Lastly there was Mr. Kittridge, of the firm of Stearns Hobart and Co., who was an active business man who took not a little part in public affairs. He was one of the first Dock Trustees and the introducer of tramways in the City, of which till long he was its most able managing director.

MR. JOHN STUART.

Among bankers there was Mr. John Stuart a name still held in remembrance by the old generation as the most cautious and sagacious manager of the first Bank of Bombay established in 1841. By a curious irony of fate he was recalled from his retirement to liquidate the old bank which he had reared and left so prosperous at the close of the Fifties. During the Share Mania, the bank was managed by James Blair and Donald Robertson, the two men who brought it to grief. There was John Ryland who had retired early. In the Oriental Bank, there was Mr. Pringle, a well-known and cautious bank manager. There were Messrs. Douglas and Brodie at the Chartered Bank. There was also Mr. Anthony Morrison who joined his fortunes in 1863, with the Joint Stock Bank afterwards called the Asiatic Banking Corporation. The Mercantile Bank had Mr. Jackson who afterwards rose to high distinction at the head office. Mr. Angus was the manager of the popular Commercial Bank, which came to ruin afterwards under the management of Sir Michael Roserio de Quadros. Lastly there was Evelyn Heycock who was the manager of the Central Bank of Western India. He was a merchant and a great friend of the eminent captain of industry who preceded Mr. Tata—the late Mr. Cowasji Nanabhoy Davar. Mr. Heycock established the first ice factory in Bombay and was once Sheriff. At the Agra Bank there was Mr. David MacCullough. The National and the Hongkong Banks were not established before 1864, but the former had an excellent first manager in Mr. Windram and the latter in Mr. Sapfton. And here we bring to a close the well-known European personalities of the Fifties and Early Sixties.

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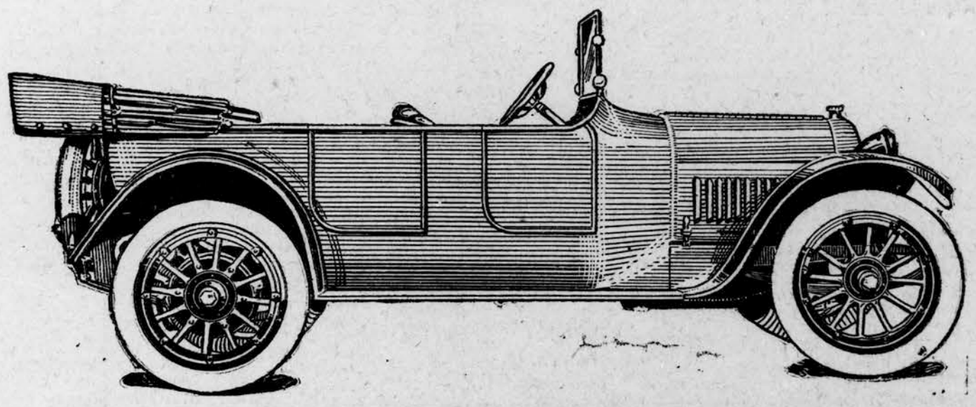

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